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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
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Number 234 Based on data available through January 6, 1984

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The new year opened with nearly all key economic indicators pointing to continued business expansion, following a full year of recovery from the deepest recession since the 1930s. Fueled by a strong pace of consumer spending and stepped-up business investment in new plant and equipment, the nation's output of goods and services is expected to grow throughout 1984 and unemployment is expected to keep declining, though less rapidly than during the past year.

According to advance estimates released late in December by the U.S. Commerce Department, gross national product will probably show an annual rate of increase of about 4.5% for the fourth quarter of 1983. If this proves to be near the mark, the total gain since the recovery began last winter would amount to just over 6%. This was accompanied by a reduction of the nation's civilian unemployment rate from a high of 10.8% in December 1982 to 8.2% in December 1983.

Industrial production increased steeply during 1983, climbing by 16% over a 12-month period to reach an all-time record high in November. Big gains were recorded by all major product groups, including motor vehicles, household durable goods, consumer nondurables, business equipment, construction supplies, and defense and space products. Homebuilding also turned in a very strong performance--in this case for the second year in a row. Despite some slippage after mortgage interest rates started to edge back up last summer, housing starts during the first 11 months of the year were up 63% from the same period in 1982.

Retail sales remained on their rising trend during the closing months of 1983, with holiday spending reportedly very brisk. This, coupled with continued increases of defense and business equipment orders, bodes well for the manufacturing sector during the period ahead. With interest rates expected to remain relatively stable throughout 1984, homebuilding should also hold up well. Experts expect little or no additional acceleration of housing starts, however, at current mortgage interest rate levels.

In a year-end economic outlook statement, the New Jersey Economic Policy Council projected that gross national product will grow at a 4.7% annual rate in the first quarter of 1984 and subsequently taper off to a growth rate of about 3% by the end of the year as business becomes increasingly cautious in light of the federal budget deficit situation. The Council sees inflation remaining moderate--not more than 5%--and unemployment dropping below 8% by the end of the year. (The Council's full statement is reprinted in this issue of the *New Jersey Economic Indicators* starting on page 6).

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of January 6, 1984. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

New Jersey shared in the nation's economic recovery during 1983 and more of the same can be expected during the year ahead. After declining only moderately during the 1981-82 recession, employment in the state turned up during the spring and then climbed steeply to a new record high. Industrial and construction activity registered respectable gains, and there was substantial expansion of job opportunities in the service sectors of the economy. As a result, unemployment insurance (UI) claims receded to their lowest volume in a decade and the state's unemployment rate dropped sharply.

According to the N.J. Department of Labor's monthly survey of some 7,000 New Jersey business establishments and government agencies, nonfarm wage and salary employment stood at a record 3,135,400 (seasonally adjusted) in November, up 57,300 from April's recession low point and 21,900 higher than when it was at its previous peak in September 1981. Much the same pattern has been exhibited by the department's estimates of the total number of New Jersey residents employed in all types of activity (including agriculture, domestic service, and self-employment), which climbed to a record 3,354,000 over the same period.

Estimates developed separately by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of its monthly household survey offer an even brighter employment picture for New Jersey during 1983. According to BLS, the number of state residents with jobs soared by 149,000 between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the final three months of 1983, when they reported that it reached a record average of 3,447,000.

The magnitude of the increase reported by BLS is probably exaggerated by sampling error inherent in the small size of the household survey. On the other hand, there is evidence from unemployment insurance tax reports filed by employers to suggest that the N.J. Department of Labor's employer survey may have missed some of the state's employment expansion, especially during the second quarter when the recovery was just picking up steam. It is likely, therefore, that there will be upward adjustments to N.J. Department of Labor estimates when the next annual benchmark revisions are completed in March.

New Jersey's job improvement--which has been most heavily concentrated in manufacturing, construction, trade and services--has resulted primarily, of course, from the same economic forces driving the national recovery.

Consumer spending accelerated sharply during the spring, both nationally and in the Garden State, and has remained strong ever since. During the first ten months of 1983, retail sales in New Jersey ran 7.2% ahead of their year-earlier pace on a seasonally adjusted basis. This, along with a rebound of business spending on new equipment and rising orders for construction supplies, triggered an upturn of industrial production, longer workweeks, and ultimately an expansion of hiring in manufacturing totaling 16,200 jobs between June and November.

Jobs also opened up in construction as homebuilding advanced for the second year in response to lower interest rates. An additional boost was received from casino, commercial, and other nonresidential building activity. During the first eleven months of 1983, total construction awards in New Jersey exceeded their 1982 pace by 51%, double the 26% gain recorded nationally. The result was an increase of about 6,100 construction jobs between April and November.

At the same time, increased spending by both consumers and business quickened an expansion of service sector jobs that had been in progress all along, even during the recession. Since April, employment has increased 13,000 in wholesale and retail trade; 2,600 in finance, insurance, and real estate; and 19,300 in miscellaneous personal and business services.

Thanks to these increased employment opportunities, which may in fact have been underestimated as noted earlier, New Jersey's local unemployment insurance offices experienced much shorter claims lines than during 1982. The number of claims under the regular state UI program dropped from an average of 138,900 in calendar year 1982 to a seasonally adjusted average of only 96,800 in November 1983. The volume of UI claims in recent months has been the lowest since early 1973, despite a substantial expansion of the number of covered workers over the intervening decade.

The improved UI claims situation has, of course, also been paralleled by a steep decline of total unemployment. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, again on the basis of its household survey, the number of unemployed dropped very sharply from a recession high of 355,000 in November 1982 to an estimated 256,000 at the end of 1983. They report a drop in the state's jobless rate from 9.7% to 6.8% over the same period, a decline that may be exaggerated somewhat by sampling error. Independent N.J. Department of Labor unemployment estimates are not yet available for December, but departmental analysts believe that the true year-end rate was probably in the neighborhood of 7.2% or 7.3%, also down sharply from a recession high of 9.5%.

Whatever the precise trend of unemployment from the recession trough to the end of 1983, there is no doubt that joblessness has improved considerably and that New Jersey continues to experience less severe labor market problems than many other parts of the country. According to BLS, whose estimates are subject to substantially less error when averaged over a full year, the state's jobless rate for all of 1983 was 7.8%, compared with a national average of 9.6%. This marks the third consecutive year in which New Jersey's rate has been below the national average. In contrast, the state consistently experienced above-average unemployment during almost the entire decade of the 1970s.

The year ahead should see a further reduction of unemployment in New Jersey, as new jobs open up mostly in manufacturing, trade, tourism, finance, and various business and personal service industries. Employment appears likely to increase enough to accommodate continued expansion of the labor force and still reduce the state's jobless rate somewhat further. Before year's end, joblessness could be back to the 6.7% rate attained in mid-1979, just prior to the back-to-back recessions that spanned the 1980-82 period.

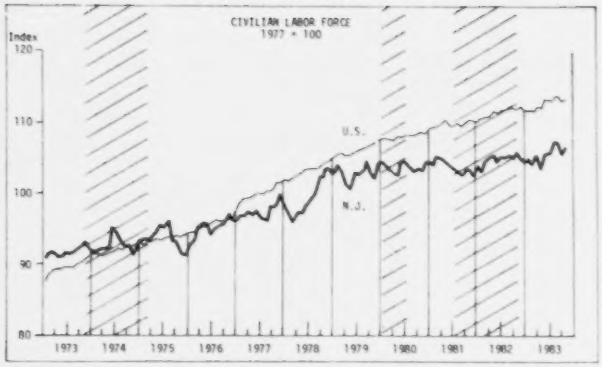
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

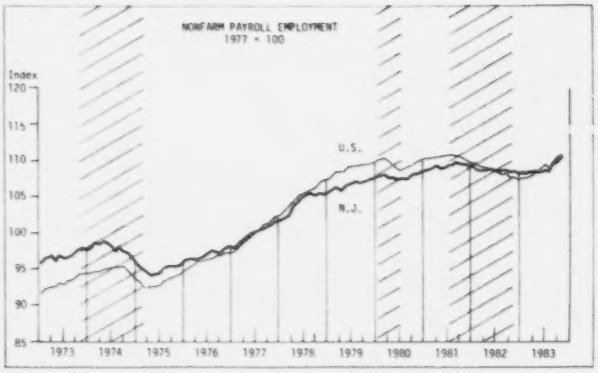
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8857	$ 8779	$ 8109	Aug	Personal Income (millions)		+ 8.0	+ 5.7
$ 3454	$ 3463	$ 3261	Oct	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 7.2	+ 8.7
2157	2993	1855	Sep	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 19.4	+ 8.2
25	48	36	Jul'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 4.0	+43.9
85.5	112.9	85.0	Oct	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+ 89.3	+68.5
$ 510.7	$ 428.4	$ 341.2	Nov	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 50.8	+25.6
$ 201.0	$ 166.6	$ 161.3	Nov	Residential*	S-18	+104.4	+61.3
$ 265.0	$ 170.5	$ 154.8	Nov	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 26.7	+ 2.8
$ 44.7	$ 91.3	$ 25.4	Nov	Nonbuilding*		+ 5.4	+ 5.7
3135.4	3125.1	3083.1	Nov	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
715.8	712.5	712.9	Nov	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 3.0	- 1.5
2419.6	2412.6	2370.2	Nov	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.2	+ 0.6
252	247	355	Nov	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 11.2	+ 2.0
6.9	6.8	9.7	Nov	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
96.8	95.7	139.8	Nov	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 19.0	-17.1
3.3	3.3	4.7	Nov	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.1	41.2	40.1	Nov	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 1.4	+ 3.0
$ 9.33	$ 9.28	$ 8.91	Nov	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 6.0	+ 3.9
$388.13	$383.26	$361.42	Nov	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 7.5	+ 7.0

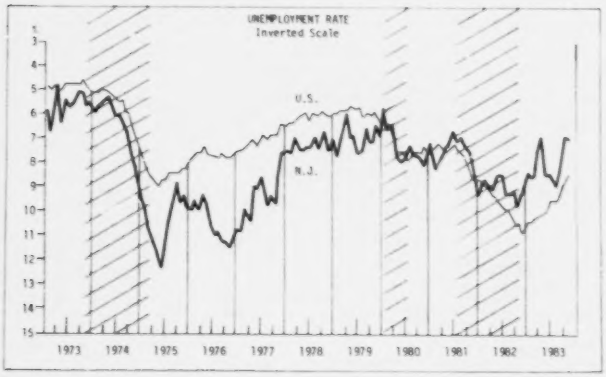
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

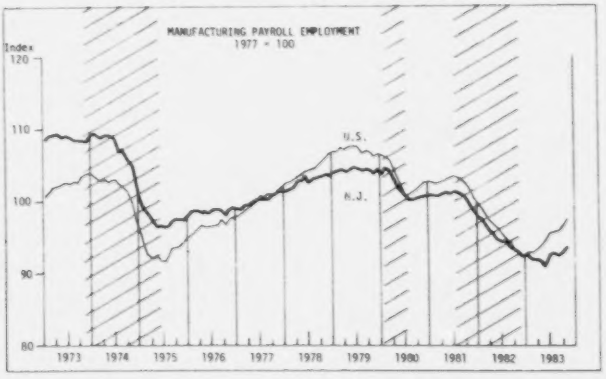
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

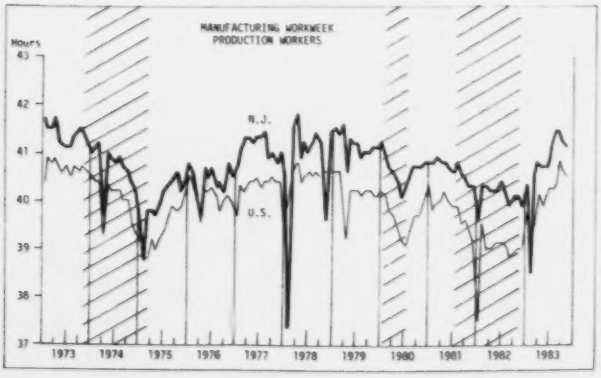
New Jersey and the United States

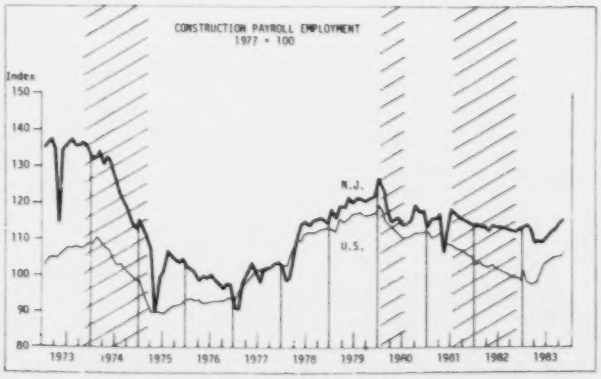




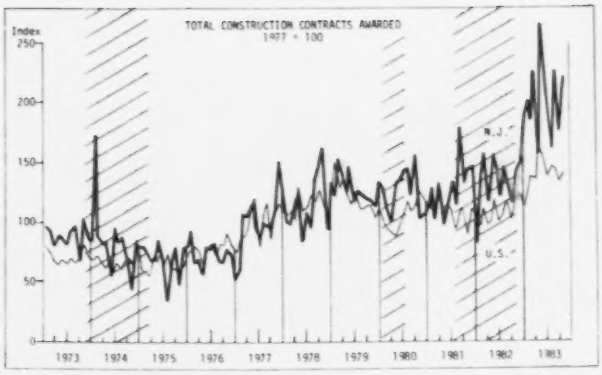


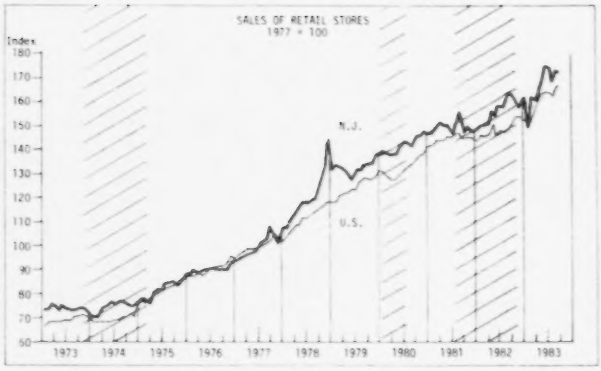


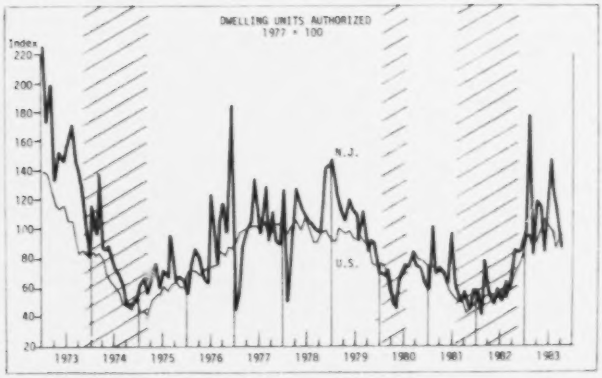


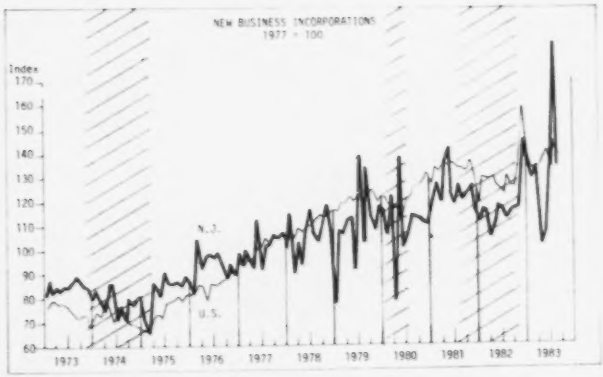


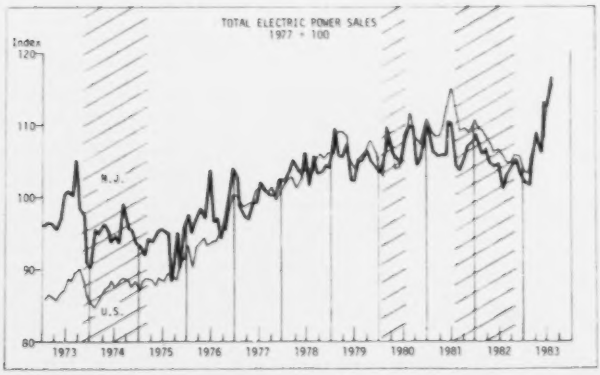
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

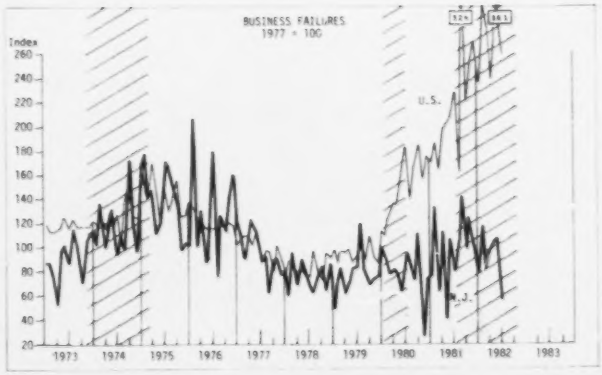












This report is a reprint of the statement issued by the Governor's Economic Policy Countil at the end of 1983.

Annual Statement of the

Economic Policy Council

ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

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Mrs. Carol A. Maslowski, Secretary

The analyses and forecasts in this outlook are based on the following sources:

1. Economic Indicators -- *various issues, prepared by the Council of Economic Advisors*
2. Survey of Current Business -- *various issues (U.S. Department of Commerce)*
3. Consumer Price Index -- *various issues (U.S. Department of Labor)*
4. New Jersey Economic Indicators -- *various issues (N.J. Department of Labor)*
5. Chase Econometrics -- *national and state econometric models and data bases*

The Council and the Office are pleased to respond to any inquiries about this Outlook and related economic issues
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ECONOMIC REVIEW AND OUTLOOK FOR 1984

INTRODUCTION

This statement by the Office of Economic Policy and Economic Policy Council represents a review of the performance of the state's economy and a look ahead to 1984. Unlike on some previous occasions, this year we are the messengers of good news: 1983 was a good year for New Jersey, and 1984 will be even better!

In this statement we will highlight the major economic events in the state and nation which lead us to this conclusion.

We realize that despite the overall good performance, not all segments of the economy participated equally in the economic recovery. Next year will be the second consecutive year of economic expansion and the opportunities for broader participation in the economic gains will improve. More jobs will be available, the number of unemployed will be reduced and the overall economic well-being of the state's residents will increase significantly.

The first part of this statement reviews the national economic environment and highlights the unfolding recovery in various segments of the economy. This is followed by a review of major developments in the state during 1983 and a comparison with immediately preceding periods and with the United States economy. The last part forecasts the behavior of the state and national economies in the year 1984.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC REVIEW

This past year turned out to be a year of a typical economic recovery under unusual circumstances. Most economists predicted a recovery tempered by relatively high interest rates. They were, however, surprised by the very strong performance of the economy since the second quarter of 1983. Interest rates in 1983, although significantly lower than in the early phases of the recession remained relatively high. For example, new home mortgage rates remained slightly above 13% and the rate on 20-year Treasury bonds averaged more than 11%, substantially higher than the rate of inflation (less than 5%). However, despite the relatively high interest rates, the strength of pent-up demand after a prolonged period of recession was sufficient to overcome the effect of high interest rates. There were other factors which contributed to the full-speed recovery to which we will refer later. But first let us look how the recession and recovery unfolded in the last three-year period.

Before the recovery in 1983 the economy recorded four quarters of Gross National Product (GNP) decline and even six quarters of employment decline. Money supply went through a period of very volatile changes: deep reductions followed by accelerated growth. After reaching a trough in the basic indicators by the end of 1982, the economy entered a period of growth. However, because of the lagging nature of employment and unemployment changes, we saw further deterioration of those indicators through the first quarter of 1983.

Despite strong surges in output and employment growth since the second quarter of 1983 (see Figure 1), real GNP and civilian employment for the calendar year 1983 are expected to be only about 3.5% and 1.2% higher than their 1982 levels. On the other hand, real GNP and employment in the final quarter of 1983 are expected to be about 6.2% and 2.7% higher than in the final quarter of 1982.

The recovery in 1983 was fueled by the decline in interest rates. Even though the interest rates remained relatively high throughout the year, they were significantly lower than in 1981 and the first half of 1982 (see Figure 2). Those dramatic declines helped to initiate a recovery in the interest-sensitive sectors. The recovery in these sectors then spread to the rest of the economy.

The initial spark of the recovery took place in the housing sector. The new home mortgage rate stood at 17.1% in the first quarter of

TABLE 1

GROWTH OF REAL GNP, MONEY SUPPLY AND EMPLOYMENT
(Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

Quarter	Real GNP	Money Supply (M1)	Civilian Employment	Unemployment Rate
1981:1	9.00%	4.97%	2.80%	7.41%
2	0.64	9.25	2.36	7.36
3	3.56	3.17	-1.06	7.42
4	-4.86	3.24	-1.72	8.27
1982:1	-5.48	10.99	-1.70	8.81
2	0.95	3.22	0.24	9.42
3	-0.96	6.28	-0.46	9.97
4	-1.34	13.74	-1.87	10.67
1983:1	2.56	14.81	-0.19	10.35
2	9.73	12.75	3.45	10.10
3	7.69	9.19	6.82	9.42

1982. It declined gradually in the next several quarters reaching 13.2% by the second quarter of 1983. As a result, housing starts in the second half of 1982 showed healthy increases, and in 1983 rose to the annual rate of nearly 1.7 million units (see Figure 3). The increases in housing starts were accompanied, with some delay, by increases in consumer expenditures on household appliances and furnishings.

Closely following housing starts were other interest-sensitive sectors such as new car sales and household durable goods (see Figure 4). New car sales in the middle of 1982 were at a depressingly low level, less than 8 million units per annum. They rose to 8.4 million units during the fourth quarter of 1982 and subsequently went over the 9.2 million unit level. Consumer expenditures on all durable goods also showed a strong gain since the fourth quarter of 1982, when they registered a 15.3% annual rate of real increase, with a spectacular gain (32.7% annual rate) in the second quarter of 1983. Total consumer expenditures in real terms also showed healthy increases since the fourth quarter of 1982. Consumer expenditures during the 1983 holiday season appeared to be very strong.

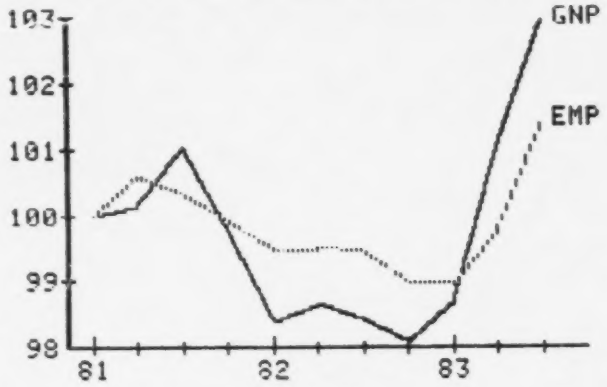
Business investment was not a major factor in the early phase of the recovery (see Table 2). Due to the extremely low level of capacity utilization (69.0% in the fourth quarter of 1982) and still high long-term interest rates, business investment continued to decline in the fourth quarter of 1982, when housing, auto and durable goods sectors were on the rise. Especially weak were investments in structures, which showed a continued decline until the second quarter of 1983. Investments in equipment, however, recovered concommitantly with overall economic activity.

While output, sales and employment have been rapidly improving throughout the year, the rate of inflation remained below 5% whether measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or by the GNP deflator (see Table 3). The decline in inflation is one of the most remarkable achievements of the national economy during the past two years. The primary contributing factors to the moderate rate of inflation are the drop in crude oil prices and the deceleration in unit labor cost. Unit labor costs, in particular, showed a dramatic deceleration since the middle of 1982. While its rate of growth was over 12% as recently as in the fourth quarter of 1981, it was negative in the second quarter of 1983.

The dramatic reduction in the rate of increase in unit labor costs was achieved by improvements in wage increases and labor productivity since the middle of 1982. This trend accelerated in 1983 and, as a result, unit labor costs in the third quarter of 1983 remained virtually unchanged from the first quarter 1983 level (see Figure 5).

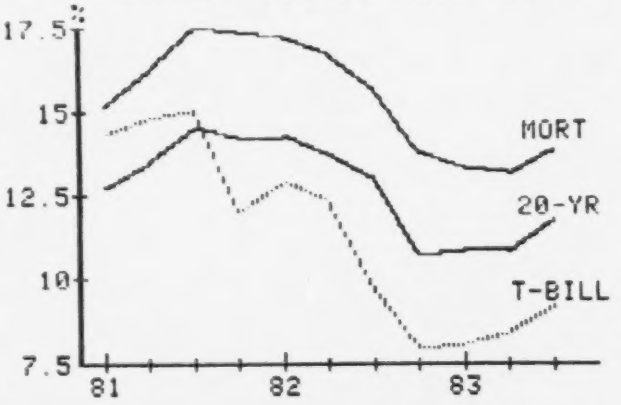
While the overall economic picture looks optimistic, the same cannot be said of the federal budget and merchandise trade balance (see Table 4). The budget deficit remains over 5% of GNP and the prospects for a decline are not good even with continued economic recovery. Partly due to concerns over projected large budget

FIGURE 1: EMPLOYMENT & REAL GNP TRENDS



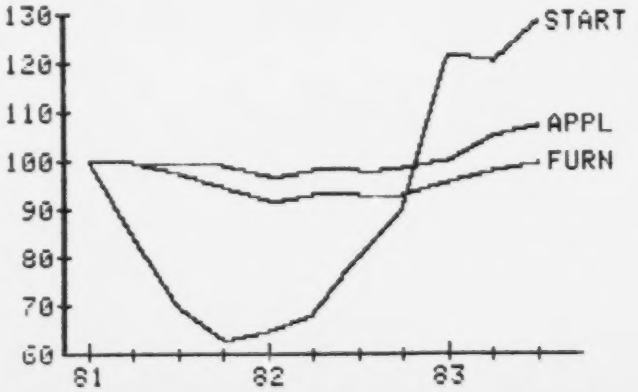
INDEX: 1983:1=100

FIGURE 2: INTEREST RATE TRENDS



NEW HOME MORTGAGE RATE, 20-YEAR GOVERNMENT BOND RATE AND 3-MONTH TREASURY BILL RATE

FIGURE 3: HOUSING RELATED ACTIVITIES



HOUSING STARTS (START), REAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURES ON HOME APPLIANCES (APPL) AND HOME FURNISHING (FURN): 1981:1=100

deficits not accommodated by monetary expansion, interest rates remain high relative to inflation rates. This in turn brought about a strong U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies, making exports expensive and imports cheap. As a result, the trade balance continuously deteriorated. A trade deficit retards economic expansion. Thus, had it not been for the trade deficits, the GNP growth would have been even more impressive.

NEW JERSEY'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN 1983

POPULATION

For the first time since the 1960s there has been a significant improvement in the state's population growth. According to preliminary estimates, as of July 1, 1983 New Jersey's population reached 7,469,000--an increase of 43,000, or 0.56% since a year earlier. During the 1970s the average annual rate of population growth was less than 0.2%. Bearing in mind that last year's total population growth surpassed the rate of natural increase (the balance between the birth and death rates) it follows that a significant change in migration patterns took place. Instead of the state being a source of net outmigration, New Jersey has now achieved a neutral or even slightly positive balance of migration. This could mean that relative employment opportunities and living conditions in the state have improved significantly in the last years.

LABOR FORCE

Significant growth has occurred in the New Jersey labor force. During the recession (July 1981-December 1982), New Jersey's labor force increased by 1.6% and the United States' by 2.33% (see Table 5). The United States' labor force change was typical since, normally during a recession, many workers become discouraged and do not look for employment. Such a discouraged workers phenomenon was also apparent for New Jersey despite relatively better job prospects. Although the labor force increased, the rate of growth was slower than normal (-1.64% in the U.S. vs. -1.23% in N.J.).

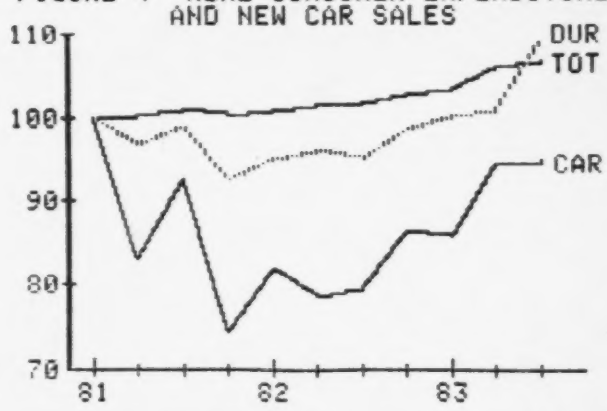
From December 1982, New Jersey's labor force grew by a modest 0.47% compared to the 0.62% U.S. gain. However, New Jersey's growth must still be considered significant since the state's population grew much slower in the recent past.

For the entire period between July 1981 and October 1983, New Jersey displayed a performance comparable to the United States. The labor force in New Jersey grew by 2.07%--somewhat less than the 2.96% in the United States.

EMPLOYMENT

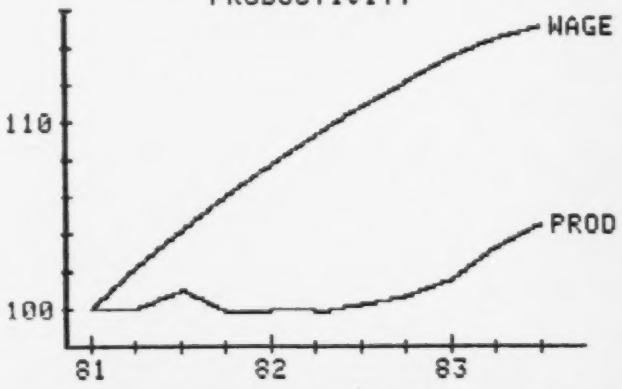
During the recession, employment in New Jersey declined less than in the United States (-1.23% vs. -1.64%). Moreover, since December

FIGURE 4: REAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURES AND NEW CAR SALES



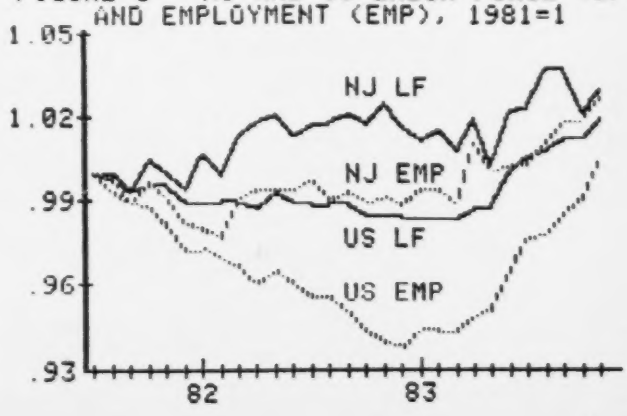
NEW CAR SALES (CAR), EXPENDITURES ON ALL DURABLE GOODS (DUR) AND TOTAL GOODS AN SERVICES (TOT): 1981 '=100

FIGURE 5: WAGE RATE AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (WAGE) AND OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR (PROD), 1981:1=100

FIGURE 6: NJ AND US LABOR FORCE (LF) AND EMPLOYMENT (EMP), 1981=1



1982 the rate of growth of employment in New Jersey was faster (3.16% in N.J. vs. 2.86% in the U.S.).

New Jersey resident employment gained 1.89% over the entire period, while U.S. employment exhibited a gain of 1.17%, i.e., by the end of 1983 both the United States and the state had more than completely recovered the July 1981 level of employment (see Table 5).

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural employment is collected from state-located establishments and thus is a measure of state employment activity within New Jersey. Resident employment, on the other hand, records jobs held by New Jerseyans in and out of the state. (Although the latter statistic better relates the behavior of the state economy, it does not reflect changes in the number of self-employed, which during a period of recession recovery could be quite significant. This component is reflected in the resident employment series.)

Data in Table 6 allows us to observe that during the entire period between July 1981 and October 1983 total nonagricultural employment in the United States declined by 0.47%, while in New Jersey it increased by 0.63%--a result similar to the previously analyzed data on resident employment.

Faster employment growth in New Jersey took place chiefly in the service-producing sector, while the goods-producing sector declined by somewhat larger percentages than in the United States. During the recession period (July 1981-December 1982) the decline of employment in New Jersey's goods-producing sector was smaller than in the United States (-8.19% vs. -10.34%). However, thus far in the recovery (December 1982-October 1983), New Jersey's employment growth has been slower than the United States' (+0.54% vs. +4.78%). Although a slower recovery in New Jersey could be expected, due mainly to its lower long-term trend increases, there are indications that the pace of employment growth in the goods-producing sector will accelerate in the coming months.

The service-producing sector showed a remarkable immunity to recession in New Jersey. While the nation's service employment declined during the recession by 0.24%, New Jersey's service employment increased by 2.31%. In view of the service sector's complete avoidance of recession in New Jersey, the sector's 1.64% employment increase during the recovery period indicates a continuation of a strong long-term growth trend in this sector.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Table 7 presents the most recent unemployment rates for various categories of the labor force. It shows that the overall unemployment rate in 1983 declined in New Jersey by 0.9 percentage points (9.0% - 8.1%) or by 10%. In contrast, the 1983 unemployment rates in the United States were higher than the 1982 average (9.7% in 1982

TABLE 2

CHANGES IN REAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT
(Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

Quarter	Structures	Equipment	Total
1981:1	15.76%	12.10%	13.16%
2	12.52	3.01	5.98
3	15.56	6.05	8.57
4	8.48	-5.39	-1.57
1982:1	-2.18	-7.96	-5.99
2	-2.19	-19.22	-14.16
3	-7.20	-9.54	-8.79
4	-5.90	-7.06	-6.68
1983:1	-13.78	4.89	-1.49
2	-14.98	19.95	7.98
3	9.43	19.41	16.38

TABLE 3

CHANGES IN UNIT LABOR COST AND PRICES
(Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

Quarter	Unit Labor Cost	GNP Deflator	Consumer Price Index
1981:1	5.7%	10.6%	10.2%
2	7.5	5.9	8.4
3	4.7	9.4	11.9
4	12.2	9.0	7.0
1982:1	9.8	4.3	2.4
2	8.1	5.6	5.3
3	5.0	3.7	8.0
4	2.3	3.8	2.1
1983:1	3.3	5.5	-0.9
2	-1.8	3.3	4.3
3	0.8	3.3	4.4

FIGURE 7.
NEW JERSEY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
AS PERCENT OF US, 1983

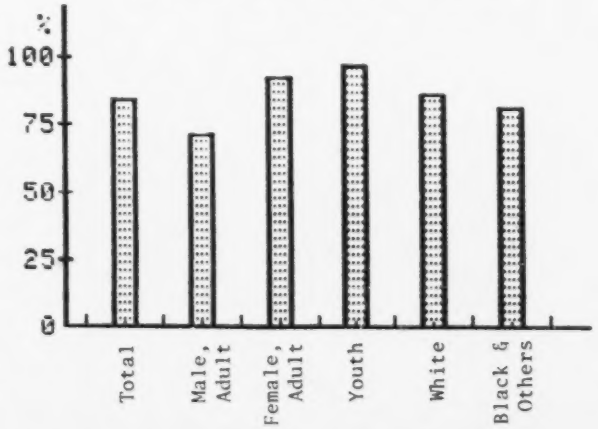


FIGURE 8: COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDEX 1975-1983 US=100

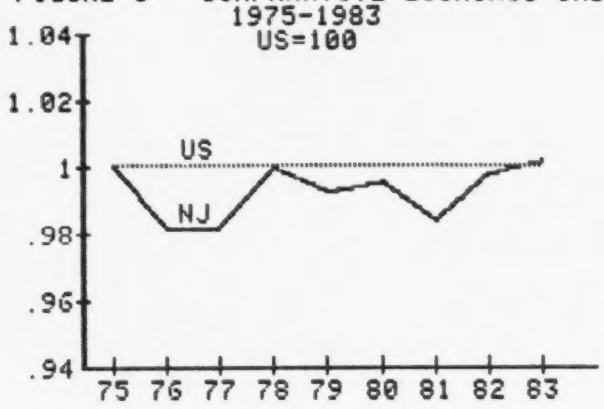


FIGURE 9: PER CAPITA COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDEX, 1975-1983 US=1

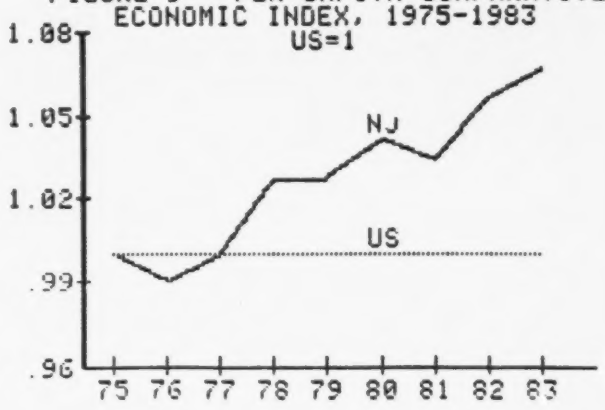


TABLE 4

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET DEFICITS AND TRADE BALANCES
(Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Billions of Current Dollars)

Quarter	Deficit	(% of GNP)	Exports	Imports	Balance
1981:1	43.4	(1.6)	367.3	335.4	31.9
2	47.3	(1.6)	369.2	348.1	21.1
3	62.4	(2.1)	367.5	344.7	22.8
4	95.8	(3.2)	371.0	341.7	29.2
1982:1	108.5	(3.6)	358.4	328.5	29.9
2	113.2	(3.7)	364.5	331.2	33.3
3	158.3	(5.1)	346.0	345.0	0.9
4	208.2	(6.7)	321.6	316.1	5.6
1983:1	183.3	(5.8)	326.9	309.9	17.0
2	166.1	(5.1)	327.1	335.6	-8.5
3	188.5	(5.6)	341.1	361.3	-20.2

TABLE 5

CHANGES (%) IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT
United States and New Jersey

	July 1981 to December 1982		December 1982 to October 1983		July 1981 to October 1983	
	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.
Civilian Labor Force	2.33	1.60	0.62	0.47	2.96	2.07
Resident	-1.64	-1.23	2.86	3.16	1.17	1.89

and 9.9% in ten months of 1983), an increase of 2.1%.

The decline in New Jersey unemployment rates in 1983 was the largest for adult males (-13.5%) and smallest for youth unemployed (only -2.2%). Also, the level of unemployment in the 16-19 age category remains extremely high (22.0%). The other very high rate is observed for the black and other minorities in the labor force (14.7%). Clearly these two categories of unemployed should be the focus of public policy and extraordinary efforts to reduce them substantially. New Jersey's unemployment rates in all categories were lower in 1983 than their national counterparts (see Figure 7).

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDEX

The Economic Policy Council monitors the state of New Jersey's economic conditions by its Comparative Economic Index (CEI). The index averages the relative performance of personal income, employment and retail sales.

These economic indicators are compared with their counterparts in the United States, which are always equal to 100.0. In this presentation the base year is 1975.

In any particular year an upward-sloping index implies that a state's economy has done better than the national economy and vice-versa.

Figure 8 shows that during the entire 1975-1983 period (including 1983) New Jersey's economy performed very well, essentially keeping pace with the United States' average. The state lost some ground vis-a-vis the national economy during 1975-1978 but regained much of it in the later years. In 1983 New Jersey's CEI ended at a level somewhat above 100.0, thus equalizing its performance with the national average.

PER CAPITA COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDEX

The previous CEI's were constructed without regard to population changes. During 1975-1983 total population increased in the United States faster than in New Jersey. Consequently, New Jersey's per capita CEI outperformed the United States, reaching a level of 106.74 in 1983 (see Figure 9).

FORECASTS FOR 1984

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1984

At this phase of the business cycle, the economy is likely to settle into a normal expansion path of 3% to 5% growth in real GNP. However, the clouded deficit outlook will probably make firms very cautious about excessive expansion. This is likely to slow down the rate of growth toward the end of 1984, although more serious effects of large deficits are not likely to be seen until 1985 or 1986. Taking this into account, we expect the real GNP growth rate to be 4.7% per annum in the first quarter of 1984, and subsequently decline gradually to about 3% in the final quarter. However, real GNP for the calendar year 1984 is expected to be about 5.4% above the 1983 level (see Table 8).

The inflation rate is expected to show continuing moderation in 1984, not exceeding the 5% level. This is based on the belief that unit labor costs - a major factor in determining the price level - will not accelerate in the near future, because of moderating wage increases and expected rise in labor productivity. Energy prices are also expected to remain stable barring major disruptions in the supply or distribution channels.

Rising output level will mean more jobs. Civilian employment is expected to register a gain of about 3.7% and the unemployment rate at the end of 1984 will decline to below 8%. The decline in the unemployment rate has been dramatic during the second half of 1983. However, as the recovery continues, many of the discouraged workers will return to the job market. The resulting increase in the labor force will slow the pace of reduction in the unemployment rate for some time despite steady increases in employment.

Rising output and increasing employment will increase money incomes. With a moderate inflation rate, this means a higher real personal income, which is expected to increase by about 4.4% in 1984. Similarly, real disposable (after-tax) personal income in 1984 is expected to be about 4.7% higher than in 1983.

The interest rates are likely to remain in 1984 around their current levels. While large budget deficits work against a decline in the interest rates, the excessively strong value of the dollar will force the Federal Reserve to prevent the interest rates from rising further.

With the interest rates remaining around their current levels, housing starts are expected to show little change over the year. New car sales, on the other hand, will show a moderate gain in 1984 due to rising real incomes and increasing replacement demand.

THE NEW JERSEY ECONOMY IN 1984

The general outlook for the New Jersey economy next year is good. To start with, real disposable personal income, which to a large extent reflects the value of wages and salaries after taxes and adjustment for inflation, will increase by more than 4%. This will be a considerable improvement over last year's growth of 2.75% (see Table 9).

The 4% growth of real disposable income will be achieved by an 8.7% increase of personal income in current dollars, which will be reduced to a real personal income growth of 3.6%, due to 4.9% inflation. To the 3.6% real personal income growth there will be added a saving of 0.5% on federal income taxes (the last 10% federal income tax reduction will have a full year effect in 1984 compared with a half-year effect in 1983).

There will be an acceleration in the growth of New Jersey's labor force--from 0.7% in 1983 to 1.9% in 1984. This will result from the natural rate of labor force increase and from possible attraction of workers from other states due to a relatively better labor market situation in New Jersey.

Total resident employment will increase in 1984 by 2.6% surpassing the 1.9% rise in the labor force. Consequently, there will be a fur-

ther reduction of the state's unemployment rate by 0.7 percentage points (about a 10% reduction).

Retail sales in current dollars will increase more than 10.8% in 1984, which is a faster rate of growth than in 1983. It is, however, possible that this forecast is somewhat overstated if the now expected high retail sales in the current holiday season (not yet fully incorporated in the forecast) will turn out to be correct.

New car registrations will surpass the 400,000 mark and reach a level of 420,000 by the end of 1984. They will show a 20% increase in comparison with the previous year.

TABLE 6

CHANGES (%) IN NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
United States and New Jersey

	July 1981 to December 1982		December 1982 to October 1983		July 1981 to October 1983	
	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.
Total	-3.08	-0.71	+2.70	+1.35	-0.47	+0.63
Goods Producing	-10.34	-8.19	+4.78	+0.54	-6.05	-7.70
Construction	-8.88	-4.63	+6.45	+0.93	-3.01	-3.74
Manufacturing	-10.63	-8.71	+4.77	+0.48	-6.38	-8.27
Durable	-13.67	-11.67	+6.36	+1.17	-8.18	-10.64
Nondurable	-6.07	-5.88	+2.55	-0.13	-3.67	-6.01
Service Producing	-0.24	+2.31	+2.30	+1.64	+2.06	+3.99
T.P.U.	-3.36	+0.10	+0.24	+0.97	-3.13	+1.07
Wholeale & Retail	-1.79	+1.08	+1.97	+1.59	+0.15	+2.69
F.I.R.E.	+1.07	+3.89	+2.55	+0.48	+3.65	+4.38
Services	+3.09	+4.84	+3.94	+2.68	+7.15	+7.65
Government	-1.56	+1.17	-0.12	+1.03	-1.67	+2.21

TABLE 7

CHANGE IN UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1982-1983

	United States		New Jersey		Percentage Point Change		Percent Change	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.
Total	9.7	9.9	9.0	8.1	+0.2	-0.9	+2.9	-10.0
Males, 20 Years & Over	8.8	9.2	7.4	6.4	+0.4	-1.0	+4.5	-13.5
Females, 20 Years & Over	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.6	0	-0.7	0	-8.4
Both Sexes, 16-19 Years	23.2	22.8	22.5	22.0	-0.4	-0.5	-1.7	-2.2
White	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.2	0	-0.7	0	-8.9
Black & Other	17.3	18.4	16.3	14.7	+1.1	-1.6	+6.4	-0.8

Table 8

1984 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THE UNITED STATES

	Indicator Total	Quarterly Change At Annual Rates (Percent)				Indicator Total	Quarterly Change At Annual Rates (Percent)				Indicator Total	Rate of Change		
	1982	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1984:4	1984:4 / 1983:4	1983 / 1982	1984 / 1983
1. Nominal GNP (Billions of Current Dollars)	3072.97	8.20	13.29	11.24	11.12	3450.07	10.11	9.99	9.32	9.63	3786.83	9.76	7.83	10.47
2. GNP Deflator (Index 1972 = 100)	206.89	5.50	3.27	3.28	4.53	218.70	5.17	5.44	5.16	6.47	230.86	5.56	4.21	4.83
3. Real GNP (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	1485.37	2.56	9.73	7.69	6.30	1577.52	4.70	4.31	3.95	2.97	1640.34	3.98	3.45	5.38
4. Nominal Personal Income (Billions of Current Dollars)	2578.65	3.96	8.68	7.51	11.82	2841.47	9.16	8.74	8.55	8.33	3088.53	8.69	6.41	9.20
5. Consumer Price Index (Index 1967 = 100)	289.13	- 0.41	4.20	4.76	5.43	304.03	4.91	7.44	5.59	6.47	321.06	5.60	3.26	5.23
6. Real Personal Income (Billions of 1972 Dollars	1256.03	1.80	3.85	3.75	7.52	1312.38	4.61	3.59	2.99	2.17	1356.16	3.34	2.37	4.44
7. Disposable Personal Income (Billions of Current Dollars)	2176.55	5.14	8.24	11.24	11.34	2427.42	9.18	8.47	8.29	8.07	2633.83	8.50	7.37	9.45
8. Real Disposable Income (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	1060.17	2.92	3.47	7.24	7.09	1121.15	4.63	3.33	2.75	1.93	1156.50	3.15	3.29	4.67
9. Civilian Employment (Thousands)	99.53	- 0.18	3.45	6.83	2.50	102.23	3.98	3.59	2.90	2.28	105.48	3.18	1.19	3.70
10. Unemployment Rate	9.58	-13.21	- 7.64	-25.27	-18.63	8.80	- 8.06	-12.28	- 8.35	- 5.08	8.06	- 8.48	- 0.34	-13.16
11. Interest Rate -- 3-month T. Bill	10.72	7.58	17.79	41.77	-18.09	8.74	- 9.59	- 3.26	14.00	11.33	8.97	2.64	-19.74	0.73
12. Interest Rate -- New Home Mortgages	15.12	-16.52	-23.62	0.00	- 4.33	12.35	2.12	- 5.57	- 4.22	0.72	12.12	- 1.79	-16.23	- 3.54
13. Housing Starts (Million Units)	1.06	225.68	- 2.57	28.82	-34.99	1.61	15.76	12.52	- 4.57	- 6.87	1.67	3.73	60.06	- 0.29

Table 9

1984 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR NEW JERSEY

	Indicator Total	Quarterly Change At Annual Rates (Percent)				Indicator Total	Quarterly Change At Annual Rates (Percent)				Indicator Total	Rate of Change		
	1982	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1984:4	1984:4 / 1983:4	1983 / 1982	1984 / 1983
1. Personal Income (Billions of Current Dollars)	97.30	3.72	9.43	6.71	11.06	106.81	8.45	8.14	7.89	8.56	115.63	8.26	6.20	8.65
2. Real Personal Income (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	47.03	- 1.69	5.96	3.16	5.94	48.78	3.01	2.65	2.60	1.84	50.02	2.53	1.86	3.56
3. Disposable Personal Income (Billions of Current Dollars)	82.36	5.20	9.39	11.17	11.22	91.69	8.69	7.85	7.60	8.35	99.13	8.12	7.13	9.17
4. Real Disposable Personal Income (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	39.81	- 0.29	5.93	7.48	6.09	41.88	3.23	2.37	2.33	1.64	42.88	2.39	2.75	4.06
5. Civilian Labor Force (000's)	3623.60	- 3.08	1.33	6.98	0.02	3682.50	1.93	0.98	1.32	1.46	3734.87	1.42	0.69	1.86
6. Resident Employment (000's)	3298.67	0.97	5.22	2.57	2.45	3389.80	2.53	2.35	1.88	2.36	3467.09	2.28	1.65	2.56
7. Unemployment (000's)	324.94	-36.41	-34.45	73.39	-23.53	292.70	- 4.88	-14.15	-5.36	- 9.36	267.77	-8.51	-9.09	- 6.10
8. Retail Sales (Billions of Current Dollars)	37.58	-52.88	56.35	0.05	93.50	47.18	-46.75	47 72	-2.15	86.09	51.61	9.40	8.39	10.80
9. New Car Registrations (000's)	327.09	-73.39	76.49	13.89	30.69	386.81	36.23	10.65	-2.69	- 4.04	421.33	8.92	7.20	20.74

Employment Outlook in

New Jersey's Major Labor Areas

The following brief economic analyses of New Jersey's major labor areas were prepared near the end of 1983 to summarize the economic developments in the respective areas during 1983. In addition, the reports present any forecasted local area industrial developments for 1984 and beyond which could cause the local area economies to react in a countercyclical fashion.

For the most part, except as noted below, the local labor area economies short-term outlooks will be predicated on the national and state trends discussed in the preceding articles.

If you require more specific information on any of the summaries below, please telephone the local area analyst listed at the end of each article.

ATLANTIC CITY LABOR AREA
(Atlantic County)

The opening of the Tropicana Hotel-Casino in November 1981 marked the end of the first wave of hotel-casino development in Atlantic City and the tremendous employment gains of the 1979-1981 period. Despite the absence of new casino openings during 1982 and 1983 and the worst national recession since the 1930s, job levels in the Atlantic City Labor Area grew steadily.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, which increased by 1,500 jobs the first nine months of 1982 over the same period in 1981, advanced again by 2,500 the first nine months of 1983. Averaging 104,000 the first three-quarters of 1983, nonagricultural wage and salary employment has increased by 52.0% or 35,700 jobs over the same period in 1977, the last year before the beginning of casino gambling.

The services sector of nonmanufacturing, and more specifically the hotel-casino industry, accounted for most of the employment gain in 1983, recording a 2,100 job increase over the same nine-month period in 1982.

Increased employment at the hotel-casinos is directly related to the recordbreaking year the industry is experiencing. Through the first 10 months of 1983, total gross revenue at the nine

casinos exceeded the total for the 12 months of 1982. In addition, the one-month gross revenue record was broken in July 1983 when gamblers lost $193.6 million, a 22% increase over the previous record of July 1982.

Service employment should receive another boost in the spring of 1984 with the opening of the city's 10th hotel-casino, Harrah's Boardwalk. Currently under construction and scheduled to open May 1, 1984, the $200-million hotel-casino will employ an estimated 3,500 persons.

Construction employment advanced by 400 the first nine months of 1983 as work on Harrah's Boardwalk and noncasino construction projects pushed job levels upward to 4,300. This represents a 43% increase in construction jobs over the same nine-month period in 1977.

Construction employment should continue to grow throughout 1984. In addition to the ongoing Harrah's Boardwalk casino, two new hotel-casino projects are just getting started. Hilton Hotels broke ground in May for a 634-room, $270-million hotel-casino in the marina area of the city, while Resorts International began construction in October on their second hotel-casino, just one block north of their present location. The Resorts project will have 1,000 rooms and the city's largest casino. Several other hotel-casino projects are possible in 1984 but the most likely is Golden Nugget's second, to be built adjacent to the Hilton site in the marina area of the city. In addition to these new projects, major expansions are underway at Bally's, Caesars, and the Sands.

Noncasino projects currently under construction include the Ocean Club luxury condominiums (725 units), Lighthouse Plaza apartments (313 units) and the new Atlantic City Government Center. Scheduled to begin soon is the Enclave, a $27-million, 232-unit condominium project.

A brighter economic outlook and relatively stable interest rates in the coming year should spur new home sales on the mainland of Atlantic County. Large residential projects such as Historic Smithville, the Pinnacle, and the Club at Galloway offer single houses, townhouses, and condominiums.

Trade employment eased upward by 200 during the first nine months of 1983 when compared with the same period of 1982. The opening of the Ocean One Mall in April and a new K-Mart in June increased trade employment to an average level of 19,600. This represents a 1,000-job increase over the same nine-month period in 1977. Gains in trade employment have been limited due to the loss of many restaurants and stores near and around the boardwalk in Atlantic City that were demolished to make way for hotel-casinos. The growth of shopping centers along Tilton Road in Northfield and the success of the Ocean One Mall should mean continued increases in trade employment during 1984.

Manufacturing employment decreased by 300 jobs the first nine months of 1983, dropping to a level of 7,100. Factory jobs have declined by 1,600, or 18.0%, since the same period in 1977.

The labor force continued to expand during the first nine months of 1983, averaging 123,500, a 3,500 advance over the same period in 1982. Total resident employment average 112,200 through September 1983, a 4,200 increase over the same period in 1982. (Nonfarm establishment employment differs from total resident employment in that it relates to jobs located in a labor market area without regard to where the employee lives and excludes self-employed, agricultural and domestic workers. Trends of the two employment series can also vary because both are subject to sampling and other estimating errors. On a statewide basis, there is some preliminary evidence that recovery of establishment employment may have been under-estimated during the first half of 1983). Since the number of employed Atlantic County residents grew at a slightly greater rate than did the labor force, a decline in the number of unemployed (-700) was observed. As a result the unemployment rate declined in 1983 to average 9.1% of the total labor force during the first three-quarters of the year, a 0.9 percentage point drop from 1982.

It appears that the so-called second wave of hotel-casino development is underway in Atlantic City. The economic recovery on the state and national levels can only further fuel the anticipated growth. Overall nonfarm employment will increase in 1984 due to the opening of the area's tenth hotel-casino and increased hiring in the construction, service, and trade industries. A further softening of the seasonal variation the area expected due to the year-round casino industry.

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CAMDEN LABOR AREA

(Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties)

Based on averages for the first nine months of 1983, nonfarm payroll employment in the Camden Labor Area totaled 345,000, or 2,900 more than the recessionary level for the same period of 1982. As the recovery from the national and state recession started to emerge in December 1982, this tri-county area also had an upturn in employment in both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors, although at an uneven rate.

Employment in the manufacturing sector rose by 900 in comparison with the first three quarters of 1982, with gains of 700 jobs in the durable goods segment and 200 in the nondurable goods segment. Notable gains were scored in the electrical machinery industry due to military contracts (1,800), the primary metals industry (300), and the fabricated metals industry (200). These were partially offset by a 1,600 drop

among other durable goods industries. In the nondurable goods segment, significant gains in printing and publishing (700) and scattered increases among other nondurable goods industries (500) were offset by losses principally in apparel (500), chemicals (300), and petroleum refining (200).

The Camden Labor Area's nonmanufacturing sector exhibited mixed activity with an overall increase of 2,000 jobs to average a total of 277,000 during the nine-month period. Government employment, principally in suburban communities, rose by 1,400. The health, education, and business services were largely responsible for the 1,100 gain in the growing services segment. Trade employment was up 800 jobs as several suburban shopping centers registered significant gains, and transportation/communications/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate industries each contributed 200 jobs. The locally lagging construction industry offset these gains with a drop of 1,700 jobs.

The unemployment rate in the labor area averaged 7.5% during the first nine months of 1983, down one full percentage point from the comparable 1982 period. The decrease in joblessness was attributable to the recovery from the recession not only in the local area but also to improving conditions within the entire Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of which the Camden Labor Area is a part.

The overall performance of the area will depend on a continuation of the current national and regional recovery from the 1981-82 recession. State interest rates and a continuing modest rate of inflation should benefit residential construction and consumer spending. In addition, the area's electronic equipment industry, as well as other defense-related industries in manufacturing, should continue to benefit from increased military spending. The health, education, and business services' categories in the nonmanufacturing sector should again register new high levels in 1984.

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HACKENSACK LABOR AREA
(Bergen County)

During the first nine months of 1983, the labor force of Bergen County increased by 7,600 over the same period in 1982 to average an estimated 489,900. Total resident employment, which averaged 458,900, posted a gain of 10,100, while resident unemployment dropped by 2,500 to total 31,000. The unemployment rate fell from 7.7% in 1982 to 6.3% in 1983, thanks to continued growth of jobs primarily in the service sectors of the economy.

The labor force statistics generally reflect improved economic conditions. Not only were a significant number of laid off workers re-employed in 1983, but the local economy was apparently able to absorb a great many first-time and re-entrant jobseekers as well.

The following developments are among those which had a significant impact on the local economy in 1983 or possibly will in 1984 or thereafter.

During 1982, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA), through its financing program, spurred investments totaling over $103 million in Bergen County. These financings are expected to generate 1,412 permanent jobs over the next couple of years, in addition to 1,097 temporary construction jobs.

In January 1983, Amland Properties Corp. purchased the former Alcoa plant in Edgewater for $3.5 million. The firm plans to transform the factory building into apartments. Also, in January, Hunter Douglas Corp. began consolidating its Passaic County operations in larger quarters in Maywood (Bergen County). The firm, which makes window and ceiling coverings, expects to employ another 150 workers over the coming year.

On the negative side, Manhattan Transit Co. shut down operations and laid off around 125 workers in January. Based in Elmwood Park, the bus line had been operating at a loss for several years. In addition, this past February, The Limited, Inc., consolidated its mail-order operations in Indianapolis. As a result, around 300 workers at Roaman's Inc., in Saddle Brook were laid off.

The National Association of Accountants announced in February that in 1984, they will move from New York City to a new 40,000-sq. ft. office building in Montvale. Employment at the site will exceed 100.

In March, Channel Home Centers opened a 41,000-sq. ft. store in Hackensack. More than 45 people are employed there. The same month, Becton, Dickinson and Co. began modernizing its manufacturing facilities in East Rutherford at a cost of $1.2 million. The firm is also planning a new corporate headquarters in Franklin Lakes.

Englewood Cliffs Plaza was completed during April. The office building cost $14 million and contains 125,000-sq. ft. of space. Also in April, Lever Brothers Co. phased out manufacturing operations in Edgewater. The company once employed nearly 900 workers, however, at the end only 50 remained. By 1985, Lever Brothers will complete a $25-million research facility on the site that will employ 150 more persons.

In June, Volkswagen of America, which once employed as many as 650 workers locally, closed its offices in Englewood Cliffs. Over the last few years, the firm relocated its sales and marketing operations to Troy, Michigan in an economy move.

This past summer, work began on a $482-million project in Edgewater. Plans call for apartments, a marina and seven office buildings. The development could eventually create as many as 1,500 jobs.

In September, the Montvale Office Park building was finished. The two-story structure contains 142,700 sq. ft. of space. During October,

a new 130-room, four-story Ramada Inn opened in Mahwah.

Work continues on the $50-million Glenpointe project in Teaneck. This past November, the Loews Hotel opened as part of the project and so did a 45-store shopping mall.

During the fall, the $20-million Hartz Mountain project in Hasbrouck Heights was finally completed with the opening of a four-story 124,000-sq. ft. office building. Two warehouses containing over 400,000 sq. ft. of space are also on the 24-acre site.

The Curtiss-Wright engine-overhaul plant in Wood-Ridge closed in November 1983 owing to the loss of government work. During the Second World War, as many as 20,000 persons were employed there. Also, Abex Cast Products Group will shut down manufacturing operations in Mahwah. As a result, 160 workers will lose their jobs after January 1, 1984. The company attributes the closing to high energy costs, foreign competition, and environmental regulations.

In 1984, Lever Brothers will relocate data processing, distribution, engineering, and financial service operations to the former Volkswagen building in Englewood Cliffs. The relocation from New York City could mean 300 more jobs for Bergen County.

In 1985 or 1986, work will begin on the unfinished segment of Route 287. The road, which will pass through Oakland, Franklin Lakes, and Mahwah, may stimulate economic development in northwest Bergen County.

Beyond 1985, the $1.2-billion Berry's Creek project may become a reality. Plans call for the construction of offices, hotels, housing, and a shopping mall in Rutherford and East Rutherford.

Beginning in 1988, Route 17 will be extended 5 1/2 miles through the Hackensack Meadowlands, from Rutherford to Kearny. Estimated construction costs range between $71 million and $132 million.

If the necessary approval is obtained, there will be a new shopping center in Paramus called "The Mall At IV." It will contain 200,000 sq. ft. of space and cost more than $12 million to build.

The Marriott Corp. is planning to build a 200,000-sq. ft., four-story hotel on a 16.2-acre tract in Park Ridge/Montvale. It would have approximately 300 lodging rooms, a lounge, two restaurants, an 8,000-sq. ft. ballroom, and eight meeting rooms as well as an indoor/outdoor pool.

Mack Corp. plans to build two additional office buildings in Paramus. Both will be five stories high and contain 230,000 sq. ft. of space. In Paramus, Mack Centers II and III are completed; work is continuing on the 260,000-sq. ft., Mack Center IV.

Other pending construction developments include 253 townhouses in Norwood, 900 townhouses and a 500-room motel in North Arlington, and a $30-million marina hotel project in East Rutherford.

On balance, as of June 30, 1983, there was a substantial 11.8 million sq. ft. of new construction planned for Bergen County, including many smaller sites not mentioned here. Most of it was residential and office and located in the southeast and northwest sectors of the county.

These planned developments, along with a favorable state and national outlook point to improved business conditions, more job growth, and lower unemployment in the Hackensack Labor Area during the year ahead.

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JERSEY CITY LABOR AREA
(Hudson County)

During the first nine months of 1983, nonfarm wage and salary employment in Hudson County averaged 211,600 or 4,700 less than the job count for the same period in 1982. It should be noted, however, that on a monthly basis, payroll employment rose almost steadily during the first nine months of 1983 and in September, jobholding was only 100 less than the September 1982 volume. Factory employment, which fell to 55,800 in January, reached more than 60,000 in September. The job gain in nonmanufacturing, however, was less pronounced as payrolls rose from a February winter low of 152,500 to total 154,700 by September.

The unemployment rate declined, moving from a 13.9% nine-month average in 1982 to 13.2% for the first nine months of 1983. This, of course, is still high, standing well above the 8.4% jobless rate posted for both the entire state and the 11-county northern New Jersey region.

During 1983, a number of projects were started or completed that will have a positive effect on the county's economy. These developments will result in future jobs for the Jersey City Labor Area.

The New York Daily News newspaper spent over $7.5 million to equip a new suburban satellite printing plant in South Kearny. The plant is now in full operation.

Hartz Mountain Industries held a grand opening on May 12, 1983 at its new Harmon Plaza, part of the $1-billion Harmon Meadows mixed-use development. Fifteen retail stores, a health club, hotel, and theater opened in this first phase of the development.

The Caldor department store chain is constructing a 450,000-sq. ft. combination warehouse and distribution center at Harmon Meadows. It is estimated that the new facility will provide 350 jobs to local residents.

On June 23, 1983, in Staten Island, New York, a 120-acre site was cleared for the country's first teleport, a high technological communications center. Although the project's 17-station "antenna farm" will be located on Staten Island, it will be connected by fiber-optic cables to major communication facilities throughout north-

ern and central New Jersey. The Journal Square area in Jersey City and the Meadowlands area are two of the New Jersey sites recommended and approved. The Teleport cable network is designed to keep New York and the northern New Jersey region competitive in the fast-growing information processing industry.

Funds for planning the first wholesale food distribution centers for northern New Jersey were approved by Governor Kean. A 350-acre site on Conrail's Cropton Yard in Jersey City has been designed for the center. A technical report is being developed for the planned construction.

A groundbreaking ceremony was held on June 3, 1983 for the $1.4-billion Jersey City waterfront development project known as Newport City. This was the start of the first phase which will include 1,000 units of luxury housing and a shopping mall featuring outlets of three major department store chains. Actual construction is scheduled for the spring of 1984.

The Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission approved the rezoning of approximately 25 acres of property that will allow Hartz Mountain Industries to build a 250,000-sq. ft. "convenience type" shopping mall. The new facility will include a 50,000-sq. ft. supermarket, a 50,000-sq. ft. home improvement center, and an additional 150,000-sq. ft. retail area that will be made available when the mall is completed. At least 500 jobs are expected to be created when the mall gains full occupancy.

The oriental rug import and wholesale industry is scheduled to come into Secaucus during the latter part of 1984. The first tenant will be the Middle East Rug Company in the new $8-million, 150,000-sq. ft. Oriental Rug Center.

Jersey City officials and executives of a French-based international development firm unveiled a proposal for a $1-billion luxury waterfront community of townhouses and condominium apartments on 52 acres of waterfront property south of Liberty State Park. If the proposal is finalized, it would mean that within two to three years the first tenants could move into their newly constructed homes.

Harborside Terminal Complex is in its first phase of being renovated for Bankers Trust Company of New York. It will house the computer operations of the bank. The site will be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1984 and accommodate 1,200 workers. During the first phase of the project, almost 300 construction workers will be employed.

The positive economic developments reported in 1983 were accompanied by some loss of industry within the labor area.

Montgomery Ward in Secaucus closed its apparel distribution center in June 1983. A total of 160 persons were employed when they moved their operations to Pennsauken Township in Camden County.

Metromedia Television, one of the nation's largest broadcast organizations, moved its national headquarters from Secaucus to Needham, Massachusetts. At the time of the move, the company employed 140 workers.

Joseph Dixon Crucible in Jersey City will eventually move some of its operations into another New Jersey labor area and also another state. Approximately 250 employees will be involved when the "phasing out" operations are completed.

Maislin Transportation in Kearny filed bankruptcy proceedings in July 1983. Between 200 to 300 employees were affected by the truck terminal closing.

Lane Bryant, Inc., closed its clothing distribution center in Secaucus and moved operations to Columbus, Ohio. A total of almost 250 employees were affected.

The huge Western Electric Company complex in South Kearny is beginning to phase out plant operations. The scheduled date for closing is by late 1985. Approximately 4,000 employees will be affected.

By mid-December 1983, Lightolier Company will move their manufacturing operations from Jersey City to Edison. A total of 250 employees will transfer to the new location. The company's corporate offices and a portion of its sales force will remain in Jersey City.

During the coming year, economic growth in Hudson County is expected to be slow with the rate of unemployment continuing to edge moderately lower. Much of the growth foreseen for 1984 and beyond will be along the entire eastern coastal area of Hudson County. During the last three decades, pier facilities have decayed through disuse and this area generally has become rundown. However, economic development has started that will be a boom to almost the entire nonmanufacturing sector of the economy. Another major area for economic development is Hudson County's portion of the Hackensack Meadowlands District. This includes Secaucus and portions of Jersey City, Kearny, and North Bergen.

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LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK LABOR AREA
(Monmouth County)

Monmouth County's labor force has grown steadily the past 10 years and the first nine months of 1983 were no exception. Averaging 253,800, the labor force grew by 4,600 over the same nine-month period in 1982. The number of employed Monmouth County residents rose by 6,100 in 1983, trimming the number of unemployed by 1,500 and dropping the unemployment rate by 0.8 percentage points from the same period in 1982.

Averaging 7.6% the first three-quarters of 1983, the unemployment rate is approaching its prerecession low of 6.7% in 1981. Since many county residents work in the more industrial counties surrounding Monmouth, the recovery of the state and national economies in 1983 has helped to reduce unemployment in the labor area.

Employment in nonfarm establishments located

in Monmouth County increased marginally the first nine months of 1983 to an estimated 169,700, a 900 job increase over the same period in 1982.[1] Gains in the nonmanufacturing sector were partially offset by losses in manufacturing. The factory sector's durable goods segment dropped by 700 jobs, with 400 of those occurring in the electrical machinery industry, and the nondurable goods segment lost 600 jobs.

Employment in the manufacturing sector should see some gains in 1984 due to the expected continuing economic recovery on the state and national levels. The nearly $15 million in new industrial construction authorized by the Monmouth County Planning Board during 1982 and the first half of 1983 indicates future hiring in the factory sector.

Continuing the trend of recent years, nonmanufacturing employment grew during the first nine months of 1983 by 2,200. Gains in trade (1,100) and services (2,000) indicate the tremendous growth in commercial and office/research construction the area is experiencing. The County Planning Board authorized by building permit during 1982 and the first half of 1983, over $111 million in commercial and office/research construction. This economic growth is expected to continue the trend of increasing employment in trade and services into 1984.

Construction employment increased by 900 in 1983 to 7,000. The first to show benefit from economic development, the construction industry should record gains throughout 1984.

Aside from manufacturing, government was the only segment to show an employment decline the first nine months of 1983, dropping to 35,100, a 1,700-job loss from the same period in 1982. All of the loss occurred within local and state governments and was largely the result of the phase out of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (ETA) jobs.

All industry sectors should show employment gains in 1984 if the recovery on the state and national levels continues as steadily as it has in recent months. Monmouth County is experiencing substantial economic development especially in "high tech" industries and office space. The area's unemployment rate should remain below the statewide rate, while growth in the trade, service, and construction industries should exceed statewide percent gains.

[1]Nonfarm establishment employment differs from total resident employment in that it relates to jobs located in a labor market area without regard to where the employee lives and excludes self-employed, agricultural and domestic workers. Trends of the two employment series can also vary because both are subject to sampling and other estimating errors. On a statewide basis, there is some preliminary evidence that recovery of establishment employment may have been under-estimated during the first half of 1983.

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NEW BRUNSWICK-PERTH AMBOY-SAYREVILLE LABOR AREA
(Middlesex County)

During the first nine months of 1983, annual average nonfarm employment in Middlesex County totaled 289,500, representing a drop of 2,800 from the same period in 1982. Nearly all of the loss occurred in the manufacturing sector where the nine-month employment average decreased by 6,400, or 7.6%, to a level of 77,400. Within manufacturing, employment declined 3,700 in the durable goods segment and 2,700 in nondurable goods.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, employment increased to a level of 212,100 during the first nine months of 1983, up 3,600 compared with the same period in 1982. The most marked employment movements in the nonmanufacturing sector from 1982 to 1983 were gains of 2,800 in retail trade, 2,400 in services, 700 in finance/insurance/real estate, and 500 in transportation/communications/public utilities. In contrast, wholesale trade dropped by 1,700 and total government employment was down by 800. Almost 90% of this loss occurred in the state and local government segment, primarily because of federal funding cutbacks.

The big employment gain in retail trade was due to continued expansion of Middlesex County's commercial and residential base, while the substantial gain in services partially resulted from the opening of a new Ramada Inn 150-room hotel in South Brunswick on the expanding Route #1 corridor.

The average volume of unemployment for the first three quarters of 1983 fell to 25,800, down by 700 from the same period in 1982. The nine-month average for the 1983 unemployment rate was 7.7%, down slightly by 0.3 percentage points when compared with 1982, and down by 2.4 percentage points when compared with the recession year of 1975, when local joblessness was at its post-World War II high.

During 1984, continuing improvements in the state and the national economies should help the county's manufacturing sector, while the nonmanufacturing activities in this area should continue their long-term growth trends and reach new highs.

The local economy also will be spurred by continued industrial and commercial construction such as the planned Hilton Plaza in Iselin, a 256,000-sq. ft. hotel and office complex; the Holiday Inn in the Jamesburg area; and further expansion of the Princeton Forrestal Center and other projects along the Route #1 corridor. Also nearing completion is the new Ayerst Laboratories multi-million dollar research center off Route #1 in South Brunswick, which will have over 400 employees. Once these and other smaller projects are completed, additional jobs will be available in local service industries. Employment in trade can be expected to keep growing as population and income in Middlesex County expand further.

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NEWARK LABOR AREA

(Essex, Morris, Somerset, Union Counties)

The unemployment picture improved in the Newark Labor Area during the first nine months of 1983, as the economy began to rebound from the 1981-82 recession. The jobless rate, which averaged 8.8% for the first nine months of 1982, fell to 8.0% for the same period in 1983. Although still high, the 1983 unemployment rate was below the nine-month average of 10.1% for the nation and 8.4% for New Jersey. This was attributable to a 9,100 increase in the number of area residents with jobs.

Despite the improvement in the state's employment picture that began last spring, nonfarm wage and salary jobs actually located within the Newark Labor Area were still depressed during the first three quarters of 1983 because over-the-year gains in nonmanufacturing were not large enough to offset losses that occurred during the recession in the manufacturing sector. As a result, nine-month averages for total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 4,700 from 1982 to 934,200 in 1983. (Nonfarm establishment employment differs from total resident employment in that it relates to jobs located in a labor market area without regard to where the employee lives and excludes self-employed, agricultural and domestic workers. Trends of the two employment series can also vary because both are subject to sampling and other estimating errors. On a statewide basis, there is some preliminary evidence that recovery of establishment employment may have been under-estimated during the first half of 1983).

Total jobholding in nonmanufacturing industries increased in 1983, registering a nine-month average of 709,100, up by 2,800 as compared with the January-September average in 1982. Employment in the services category reached a record high of 215,900 in July 1983, and its nine-month average rose by 4,600 from 1982 to 211,200 in 1983. The transfer of 600 workers at ADP Corp. from Passaic County to Essex County contributed to the increase in service payrolls; however, 200 jobs were lost locally when Exxon Research Inc., began transferring part of its Linden facility to new quarters in Hunterdon County.

The two other nonmanufacturing industries whose nine-month averages were above 1982 levels were trade and finance/insurance/real estate. The latter industry received a boost when the CIT Finance Corp. transferred 800 workers from New York City to Essex County. Trade employment averaged 182,500 during the first nine months of 1983, or 600 more than during the same period in 1982. Finance/insurance/real estate averaged 67,100, up fractionally from a year earlier.

Construction employment averaged 29,100 for the first nine months of 1983, a 1,200 drop from its January-September 1982 level. Its expansion was hampered when the large projects that were expected to start in 1983 were delayed. The new service center for the Butler Aviation Co. at Newark International Airport was pushed back until 1984, while construction of the 122-acre Bridgewater Commons Shopping Mall was rescheduled for 1985.

Even though employment levels in the manufacturing sector have been cyclically edging up on a month-to-month basis since January 1983, an average for the first nine months of 1983 was 7,100 below that for the same period in 1982, leaving the factory job level of 225,300 at its lowest level since 1960. Payrolls declined in the primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, food, textiles, apparel, and leather industries. Only three industries--paper, transportation equipment, and instruments--were able to rise above their 1982 nine-month averages.

Though some manufacturing companies came into the labor area, such as a cosmetic company with 600 workers, and a scalemaker with 200 workers, the overall employment pattern, when comparing the 1983 nine-month average to that of 1982, was downward. Layoffs and closings in the manufacturing sector permeated many industries, some of which began closing prior to 1983. Westinghouse (electrical machinery), Apollo Technologies and American Cyanamid (chemicals), Walter Kidde (nonelectrical machinery), and Knickerbocker Toy Co. (miscellaneous manufacturing), were some of the companies that closed in 1983. Layoffs at these companies ranged from 500 at Knickerbocker to 200 at Westinghouse.

There also was positive news in the manufacturing sector. The General Motors Co. recalled workers at its auto assembly plant in Linden and the Boonton Electronics Co. and Monroe Inc. moved into new buildings in Morris County. The Simmons Co., a mattress and hide-a-bed maker, decided to remain in Linden and will streamline its operation there.

Improvement in the state's economy, which has been evident during 1983, is expected to continue during 1984. This will have a positive effect on the economy of the Newark Labor Area. Nonmanufacturing industries, which provide seven out of ten jobs in the labor area, will expand even further in 1984 with the outlook being particularly good for services, which reached record employment in 1983. Payroll additions will include 400 workers from GAB Business Service Inc., which is moving its headquarters from New York City to Morris County.

Gains in construction employment should also be evident in 1984. The bulk of construction employment should come from large nonresidential projects, but some reinforcement is expected from continued strength of home building. Some of the large ongoing nonresidential projects are the Route 78 link in Union County, Gateway III and the Marriott Hotel in Newark, and the Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) in Morris County. Major nonresidential projects expected to start in 1984, include the Butler Aviation service center and the Federal Express terminal at Newark International Airport, rebuilding the Route 22 viaduct in Newark, and upgrading a sewerage treatment plant in Morris County. Help may come from the residential building sector. Based on an accumulative January-September count in 1983, the latest data available, permits issued for residential construction have increased by 809 over the same period in 1982 to a level of 2,687 in 1983.

Prudential has added 200 acres to its business campus in Morris County and will erect more

buildings if environmental requirements are met. Further expansion is expected at the FTZ in Morris County, which already includes Seiko, Inc., and BMW of North America, Inc., as tenants. The FTZ at Port Newark may be expanded to include the entire port.

Although Westinghouse, Inc., left Newark in 1983, it sold its plant to a developer who is converting the building into office space and already has a division of New Jersey Transit as a tenant. New Point Road Industrial Park, one of the first inner-city industrial parks in the state, is completely filled; the park leased its last site in 1983 to the Golden Egg Co., which should be operational by mid-1984. The outlook for the vacant Singer factory in Elizabeth is uncertain. The New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA) was going to purchase the 110-acre site and convert it into an industrial park, but the Singer Co., reported it would sell the site to a private developer.

Aside from an anticipated cyclical improvement of industrial activity during the year ahead, the Newark Labor Market Area will receive a boost from the Western Electric Company's plans to transfer 1,500 workers from Manhattan to Union County in mid-1984. The closing of the General Electric factory in Newark, however, and the possible closing of a local truck parts factory are negative factors in the otherwise favorable outlook for 1984.

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PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC LABOR AREA
(Passaic County)

During the first nine months of 1983, nonagricultural wage and salary employment averaged 188,800, or 3,000 more than the average for the January-September 1982 period. Total factory employment, at 62,800, was virtually unchanged as gains in some industries offset losses in others. In the nonmanufacturing job sector, establishment employment averaged 3,000 more than the level recorded for the same period one year earlier, reflecting the local area's participation in the recovery from the last nationwide recession. Nearly all of the nonmanufacturing industries posted gains with strength particularly evident in trade, construction, and services.

As recovery from the last nationwide recession continues in 1984, hiring will be more broad-based. Of course, most of it has been centered in the nonmanufacturing sector, but factory recalls and hiring in Passaic County will also turn upward. Further economic growth in all sectors will mean lower unemployment rates.

During 1982, N.J. Economic Development Authority (EDA), through its financing program, spurred investments totaling almost $67 million in Passaic County. These financings are expected to generate 704 permanent jobs over the next couple of years in addition to 311 temporary construction jobs.

In 1983, the N.J. Economic Development Authority arranged a $3.9-million loan that enabled Accurate Box Co., Inc., of Newark to purchase the property and assets of Berles Carton Co. in Paterson. An additional $2-million loan was approved by the authority for new equipment. The purchase saved 119 jobs at the plant. These workers were eventually joined by 102 more when the new owners transferred Newark operations to Paterson. Another 64 workers are expected to be added to the company's payroll over the next two years.

By 1984, all 1.6 million sq. ft. in the former Botany Mills complex in the city of Passaic may be leased, bringing employment at the site up to 3,000. Currently, more than 40 firms employing 1,500 workers are leasing space there.

In 1984, the Phillip A. Hunt Chemical Corp., will move its headquarters from an old facility in Palisades Park (Bergen County) to a new 95,500-sq. ft. office building in West Paterson. The company, with its staff of 180 workers, will occupy more than one-half of the building. Sales, service, production, and research activities will remain in Bergen County.

On the negative side, this coming February (1984), Owens-Illinois will shut down its manufacturing operations in Wayne Township. The firm is consolidating operations from New Jersey and other states in Hamlet, North Carolina. The firm employs 80 workers.

The New Jersey Department of Health has approved a $31.3-million expansion at Barnert Memorial Hospital in Paterson. Work is expected to be completed sometime in 1985.

The federal government finally gave its approval for the completion of Route 287, beginning in 1985 or 1986. It will pass through Bloomingdale and Wanaque and should stimulate economic development in the up-county area.

Hawthorne Hills, Inc., has begun building 86 single-family homes and 123 townhouses in Hawthorne. The project will be completed by 1986.

Beyond 1986, the city of Newark could obtain approval for the $300-million plan to develop the Pequannock watershed. This property covers areas in Passaic, Morris, and Sussex counties. Development plans call for industrial projects, commercial centers, and residential construction.

The development of approximately 170 acres of urban renewal properties in Wayne Township could eventually create as many as 7,000 permanent jobs. Because Wayne is centrally located in the county, job openings arising from the urban renewal project would be accessible to workers living in both up-and down-county areas.

Wanaque Boro officials are considering a $250-million proposal by Powder Hollow Associates. It calls for office and research buildings, cluster housing, and a 50-acre recreational lake on a 600-acre tract.

The Bergen-Passaic Health Systems Agency approved a $78-million expansion and renovation project at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center in Paterson. The proposal has been submitted to state health officials for approval.

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TRENTON LABOR AREA
(Mercer County)

During the nine-month period, January-September 1983, nonfarm wage and salary employment in Mercer County dropped by 1,100 to a level of 160,900 compared with the same period a year ago. Nearly all of the loss occurred in the manufacturing sector, which decreased by 2,100 to a level of 29,900.

Comparing the nine-month averages for 1983 and 1982, significant factory losses of 500 jobs each occurred in electrical machinery, apparel products, and rubber/plastic products. In the rubber/plastics industry demand continued to be depressed for floor coverings, rug backings, and other industrial rubber products.

Spurred by gains in state/local government (900) and wholesale/retail trade (500) the picture in the nonmanufacturing sector was far better. During the first nine months of 1983, average nonmanufacturing employment increased by 1,000 to a level of 131,000 compared with the same period in 1982.

Contract construction employment held at about the 3,000 level due to ongoing industrial and commercial activity in the Princeton-West Windsor area, where projects are valued in the millions of dollars. Adding to the growth there are the recently opened 300-unit Hyatt Regency Hotel and conference center and the ongoing construction at the new headquarters for United Jersey Bank. On the negative side for the nonfactory sector, there was a temporary pause from the long-term growth of services industries.

The county's average volume of unemployment from January to September 1983 dropped by 1,700 to 11,400 when compared with the same period a year earlier. The unemployment rate during that period in 1983 was 7.2%, down 1.1 percentage points from the 1982 level and down 1.4 percentage points when compared with 1975, during the state's worst post-World War II recession.

Mercer County, the state capital labor area, was only moderately affected by the 1981-82 economic downturn, thanks in part to its large share of cyclically stable government jobs. In addition, the county has a good mix of large and small industries engaged in research, manufacturing, and federal government projects, along with corporate headquarter complexes that have a stabilizing effect on employment levels. Also Mercer County has major educational facilities such as Princeton University, Trenton State College, Rider College, and Mercer County Community College which maintain stable employment levels.

In 1984, the trend away from a manufacturing-based to a services-based economy will continue to keep the nonmanufacturing sector reaching new highs particularly in the business services category. Projects such as the $1.0-billion Princetonpark, an industrial park in the Princeton area, and the planned 130,000-sq. ft. addition to the RCA-Astro Electronics plant, will provide many new jobs when completed.

Retail trade and services will be spurred by new consumer demand as new residential construction is completed, like the Carnegie Residential Village to be built in West Windsor with 100 patio-style homes, 350 apartments, and 100 townhouses. Another residential project underway in Hamilton Township will add 700 residences adjacent to Veterans Park when completed. Construction employment is expected to continue at least at present levels as other commercial and residential construction get underway.

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Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area
(Cumberland County)

Comparing the first three quarters of 1983 to the first three quarters of 1982, Cumberland County showed a 1,700 decline in nonfarm wage and salary employment to an average level of 49,700. Part of this decline was attributable to the fact that about 1,400 workers were involved in the Wheaton Glass Company strike, which started in May and ended in late September.

Manufacturing employment, averaging 14,300, accounted for most of the total employment decline, and most of this was because of the Wheaton strike. There were also scattered reductions (200) among "other durable goods" industries. The nondurable goods sector declined marginally, with a small increase in the food processing industry more than offset by a loss of 200 jobs in the apparel industry due to the closing of the Bridgeton Dye and Finishing Company.

Nonmanufacturing employment was substantially unchanged from the same period in 1982. Gains of 300 in trade and 200 jobs each in the finance/insurance/real estate and services industries, were offset by payroll declines of 400 each in the construction and transportation/communications/public utilities industries.

Although the recovery from the national and state recession of 1981-82 has been underway in most areas of the state, there was little evidence of this in Cumberland County during the first three quarters of this year: the unemployment rate averaged 14.8%, the highest in the state. Better conditions in Cumberland County will not appear until significant increases in employment in the glassmaking and apparel industries occur. The return to work of striking workers in October 1983 at the Wheaton Glass Company aids considerably, but is offset by the planned shutdown of the Owens-Illinois Corporation bottle plant in Bridgeton and the resulting layoff of 637 workers. Any significant payroll gains in manufacturing would consequently spur employment in the trade and services industries, and probably the construction industry.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1982 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1982 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

SERIES NOTES

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjust-

ments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES data series has been discontinued. See note on page S-16 for explanation. A new General Business Indicator series will be published beginning next month.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account

SERIES NOTES

for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31-32 The decline in the numbers of nonfarm job openings received and placements made by the Employment Service since June 1983 is attributable to the closing at the end of the last school year of the Teachers Registry, a substitute teachers placement service. Accordingly, caution should be used in interpreting these data and in making comparisons with earlier figures.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,607	3,576	3,611	3,595	3,592	3,643	3,609	3,613
Feb	3,595	3,581	3,594	3,589	3,564	3,638	3,623	3,616
Mar	3,580	3,587	3,637	3,580	3,615	3,626	3,595	3,600
Apr	3,552	3,584	3,630	3,594	3,634	3,628	3,637	3,599
May	3,546	3,585	3,612	3,573	3,643	3,622	3,579	3,585
Jun	3,607	3,581	3,587	3,575	3,617	3,614	3,647	3,583
Jul	3,612	3,581	3,569	3,576	3,630	3,608	3,652	3,576
Aug	3,582	3,580	3,556	3,578	3,634	3,615	3,700	3,589
Sep	3,562	3,576	3,543	3,590	3,644	3,631	3,699	3,608
Oct	3,579	3,578	3,584	3,591	3,630	3,625	3,643	3,614r
Nov	3,570	3,588	3,568	3,603	3,658	3,636	3,674	3,636p
Dec	3,604	3,586	3,548	3,605	3,626	3,616		

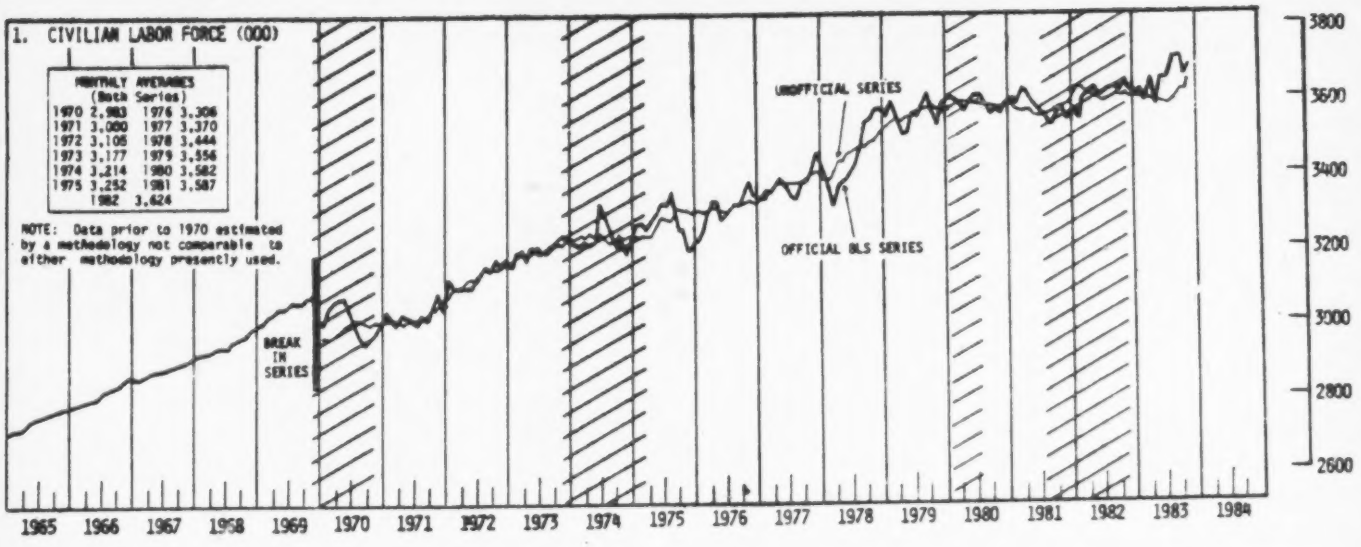
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

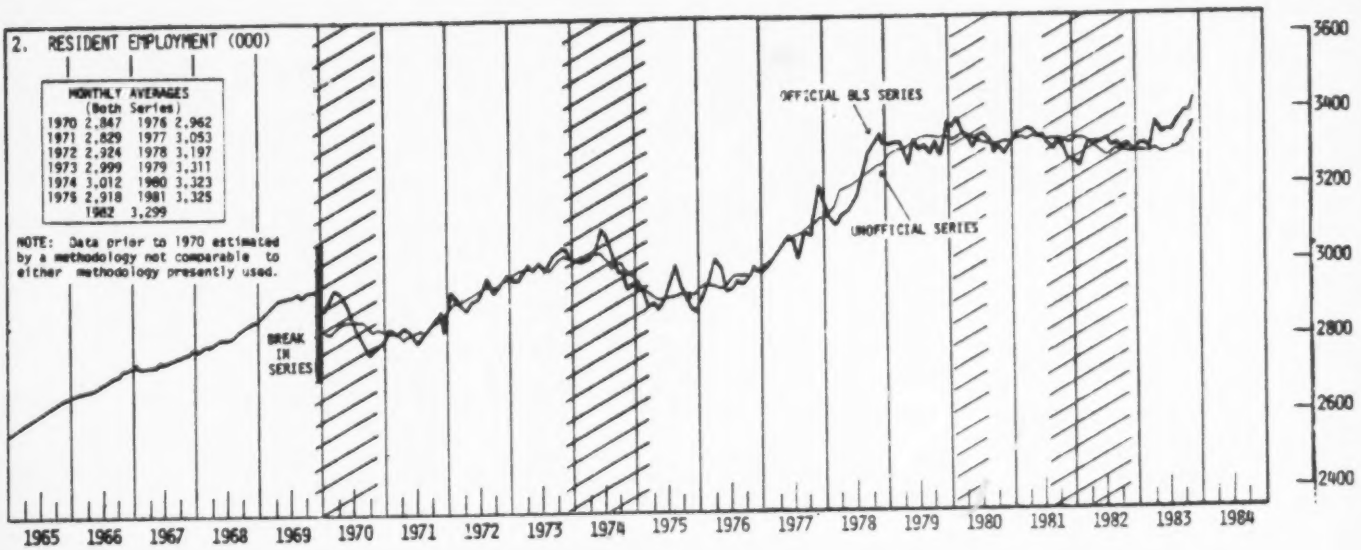
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,363	3,333	3,343	3,328	3,263	3,328	3,311	3,289
Feb	3,395	3,337	3,339	3,326	3,254	3,326	3,314	3,289
Mar	3,342	3,336	3,340	3,320	3,303	3,310	3,292	3,283
Apr	3,327	3,331	3,353	3,336	3,311	3,304	3,367	3,292
May	3,273	3,320	3,347	3,321	3,314	3,298	3,335	3,283
Jun	3,323	3,313	3,328	3,323	3,313	3,293	3,342	3,291
Jul	3,329	3,312	3,333	3,322	3,324	3,284	3,345	3,300
Aug	3,323	3,312	3,308	3,319	3,301	3,292	3,369	3,310
Sep	3,291	3,311	3,298	3,329	3,308	3,296	3,394	3,328
Oct	3,307	3,323	3,323	3,330	3,298	3,289	3,396	3,339r
Nov	3,296	3,320	3,304	3,328	3,303	3,289	3,422	3,354p
Dec	3,316	3,323	3,272	3,318	3,292	3,286		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	244	268	267	329	315	298	324
Feb	200	244	255	262	310	312	309	327
Mar	238	251	297	260	312	317	303	317
Apr	225	253	277	258	323	324	270	307
May	273	265	265	252	329	324	244	301
Jun	284	268	259	252	304	322	305	292
Jul	283	270	236	254	306	324	307	277
Aug	259	269	248	258	333	323	331	279
Sep	271	264	245	261	336	336	305	280
Oct	272	255	261	261	332	336	247	275
Nov	274	268	264	275	355	347	252	282
Dec	288	262	276	288	334	329		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS – I





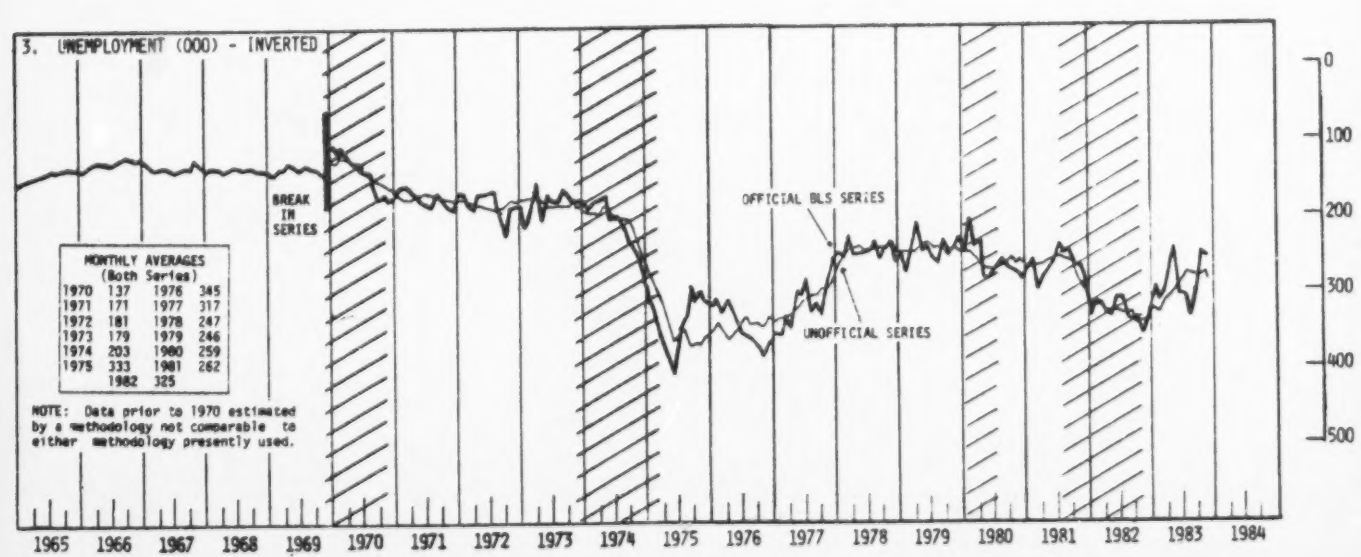


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.9	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.2	64.1	63.0	63.1
Feb	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.8	62.7	64.0	63.2	63.1
Mar	64.4	64.5	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.8	62.7	62.8
Apr	63.8	64.4	64.4	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.4	62.7
May	63.7	64.4	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6	62.3	62.4
Jun	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.4	63.5	62.4
Jul	64.7	64.2	63.1	63.2	63.7	63.3	63.5	62.2
Aug	64.1	64.1	62.8	63.2	63.7	63.4	64.3	62.4
Sep	63.7	63.9	62.5	63.4	63.8	63.6	64.2	62.7
Oct	63.9	63.9	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.4	63.2	62.7r
Nov	63.7	64.0	62.9	63.5	64.0	63.6	63.7	63.1p
Dec	64.2	63.9	62.5	63.5	63.4	63.2		

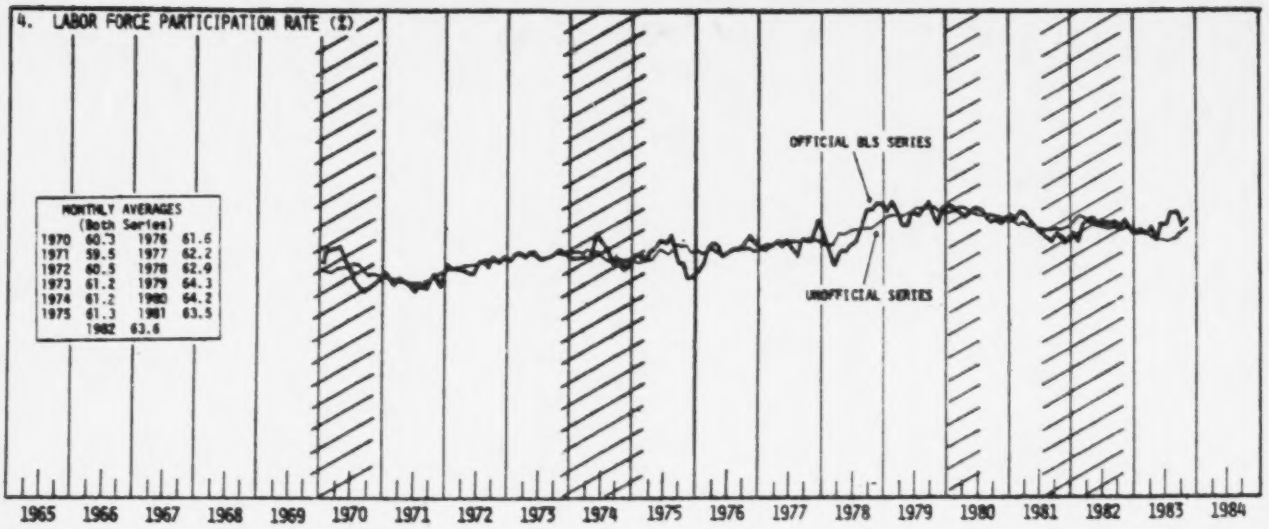
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

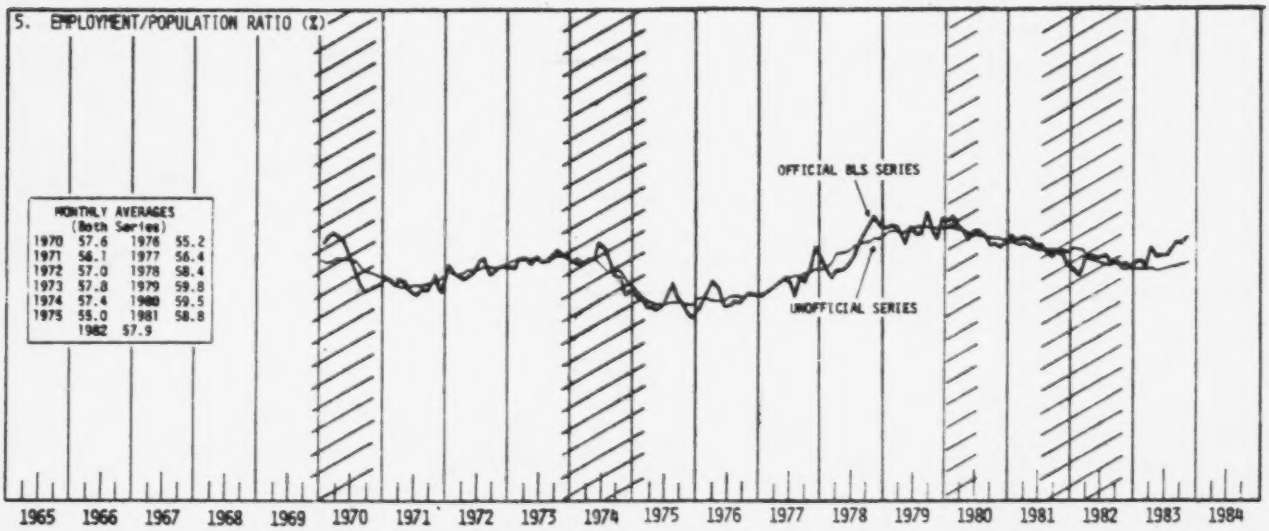
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	60.5	60.0	59.5	59.2	57.4	58.6	57.8	57.4
Feb	61.1	60.0	59.3	59.1	57.2	58.5	57.8	57.4
Mar	60.1	60.0	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.2	57.4	57.3
Apr	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	58.2	58.1	58.7	57.4
May	58.8	59.6	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.1	57.2
Jun	59.6	59.4	58.9	58.8	58.1	57.8	58.2	57.3
Jul	59.6	59.3	58.9	58.7	58.3	57.6	58.2	57.4
Aug	59.5	59.3	58.4	58.6	57.9	57.7	58.6	57.5
Sep	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.8	57.9	57.7	58.9	57.8
Oct	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.7	57.5	58.9	57.9
Nov	58.8	59.2	58.3	58.7	57.8	57.5	59.3	58.2
Dec	59.1	59.2	57.6	58.4	57.5	57.4		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0
Feb	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
Mar	6.6	7.0	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.8
Apr	6.3	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.9	8.9	7.4	8.5
May	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.9	6.8	8.4
Jun	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.4	8.9	8.4	8.1
Jul	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.7
Aug	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	9.2	8.9	8.9	7.8
Sep	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	9.2	8.2	7.8
Oct	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.6
Nov	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.7	9.5	6.9	7.8
Dec	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	9.1		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS – II





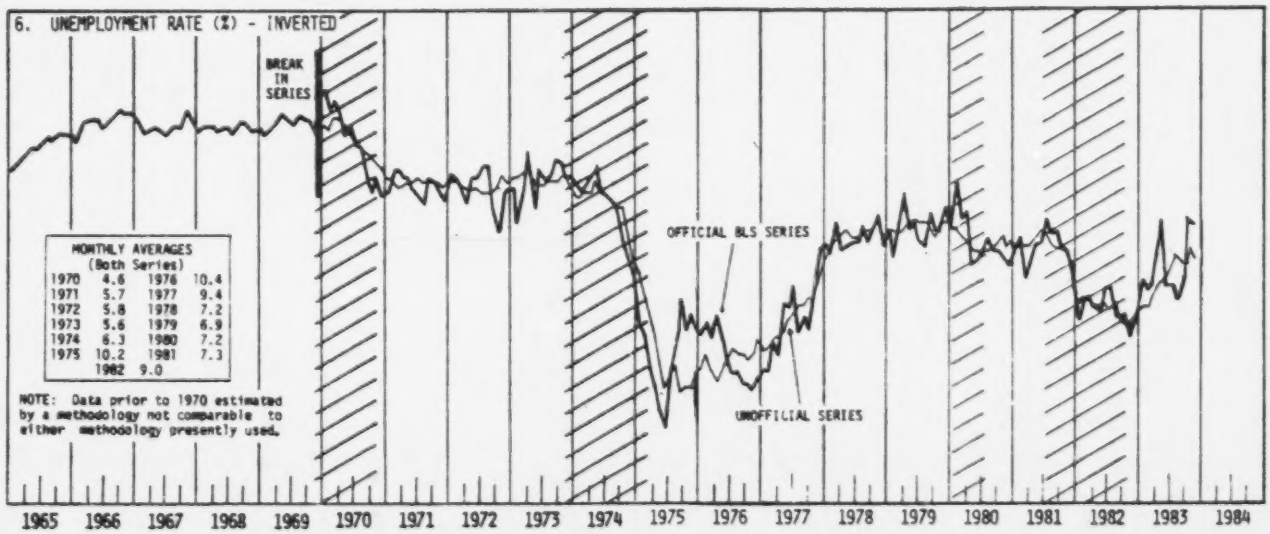


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2992.8	3058.2	3018.1	3083.3	3035.7	3100.7	3016.2	3081.1
Feb	2996.6	3066.4	3018.6	3087.9	3020.7	3089.1	3014.1	3082.7
Mar	3024.5	3069.4	3044.1	3090.2	3037.2	3083.1	3032.5	3078.5
Apr	3044.4	3061.0	3081.4	3099.9	3063.8	3082.5	3059.0	3078.1
May	3062.8	3055.9	3094.8	3088.5	3090.8	3085.4	3085.0	3079.5
Jun	3107.1	3050.1	3147.3	3092.2	3142.4	3088.4	3132.8	3078.6
Jul	3093.7	3047.6	3148.2	3102.3	3126.4	3079.6	3134.5	3087.2
Aug	3094.6	3050.5	3146.2	3102.7	3126.8	3083.5	3123.2	3079.7
Sep	3063.4	3051.0	3126.5	3113.5	3099.3	3088.6	3124.4	3113.4
Oct	3078.6	3066.5	3120.9	3108.9	3095.5	3085.1	3135.8r	3125.1r
Nov	3080.6	3067.2	3119.6	3106.1	3094.0	3083.1	3146.7p	3135.4p
Dec	3086.2	3076.7	3111.5	3101.8	3089.6	3080.4		

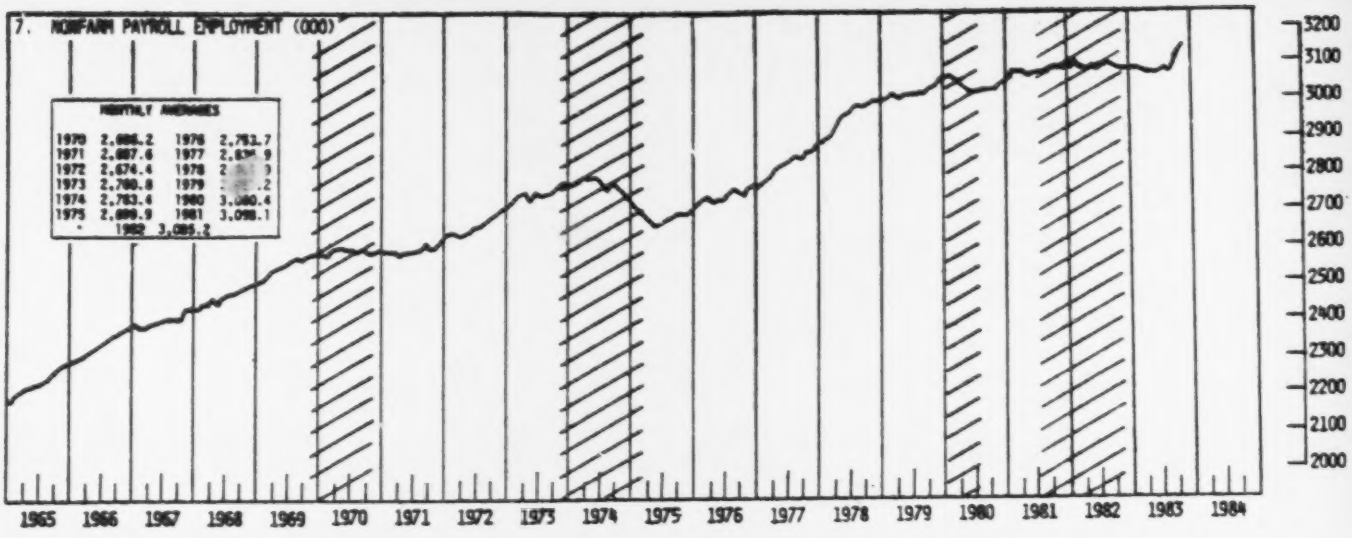
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

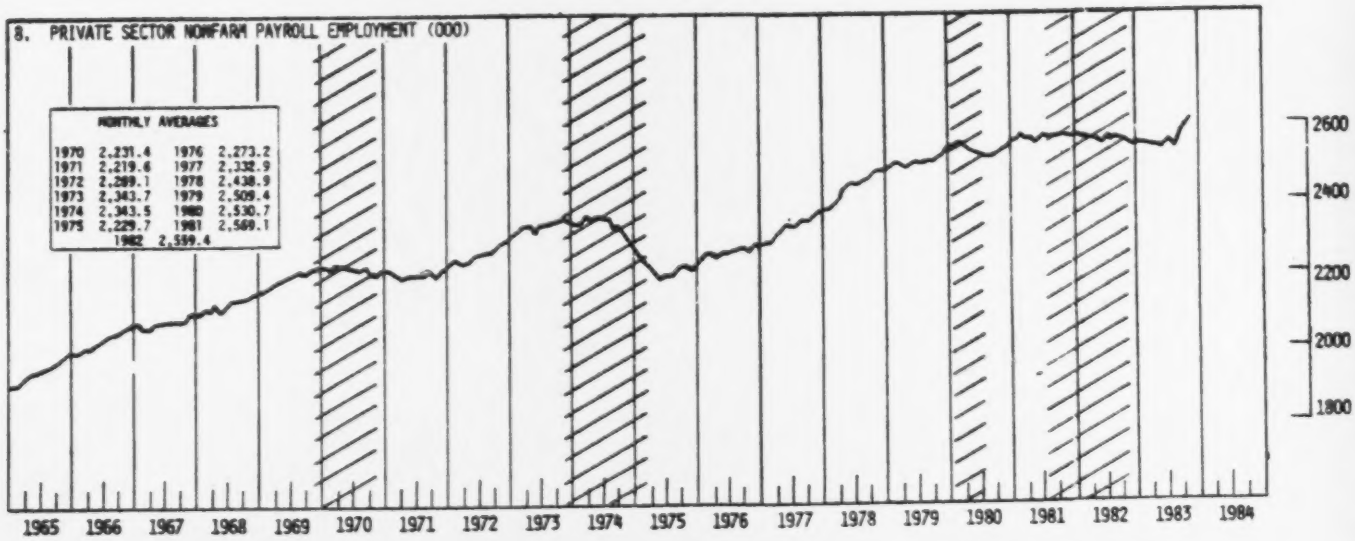
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2474.7	2537.6	2488.8	2551.2	2506.0	2568.1	2493.3	2555.3
Feb	2474.2	2544.1	2486.6	2555.8	2496.0	2564.3	2486.5	2555.0
Mar	2497.1	2544.5	2509.4	2557.7	2507.9	2556.0	2502.3	2550.5
Apr	2511.9	2531.0	2548.9	2569.5	2535.0	2555.8	2530.0	2551.2
May	2528.0	2523.3	2563.8	2559.7	2560.5	2557.2	2556.0	2552.6
Jun	2571.7	2520.2	2615.5	2565.7	2609.7	2561.1	2600.2	2551.4
Jul	2552.8	2516.3	2619.8	2582.5	2598.3	2559.8	2606.8	2568.0
Aug	2560.1	2517.2	2624.6	2581.9	2605.3	2562.8	2601.4	2558.7
Sep	2549.5	2516.9	2617.5	2584.8	2592.0	2561.1	2611.3	2579.9
Oct	2549.7	2533.9	2594.1	2578.7	2573.7	2559.9	2607.1r	2592.8r
Nov	2546.3	2535.4	2584.5	2573.7	2566.8	2558.3	2611.4p	2602.7p
Dec	2552.9	2545.4	2575.4	2567.9	2561.7	2554.5		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	518.1	520.6	529.3	532.1	529.7	532.6	522.9	525.8
Feb	522.4	522.3	532.0	532.1	524.7	524.8	527.6	527.7
Mar	527.4	524.9	534.7	532.5	529.3	527.1	530.2	528.0
Apr	532.5	530.0	532.5	530.4	528.8	526.7	529.0	526.9
May	534.8	532.6	531.0	528.8	530.3	528.2	529.0	526.9
Jun	535.4	529.9	531.8	526.5	532.7	527.3	532.6	527.2
Jul	540.9	531.3	528.4	519.8	528.1	519.8	527.7	519.2
Aug	534.5	533.3	521.6	520.8	521.5	520.7	521.8	521.0
Sep	513.9	534.1	509.0	528.7	507.3	527.5	513.1	533.5
Oct	528.9	532.6	526.8	530.2	521.8	525.2	528.7r	532.3r
Nov	534.3	531.8	535.1	532.4	527.2	524.8	535.3p	532.7p
Dec	533.3	531.3	536.1	533.9	527.9	525.9		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I





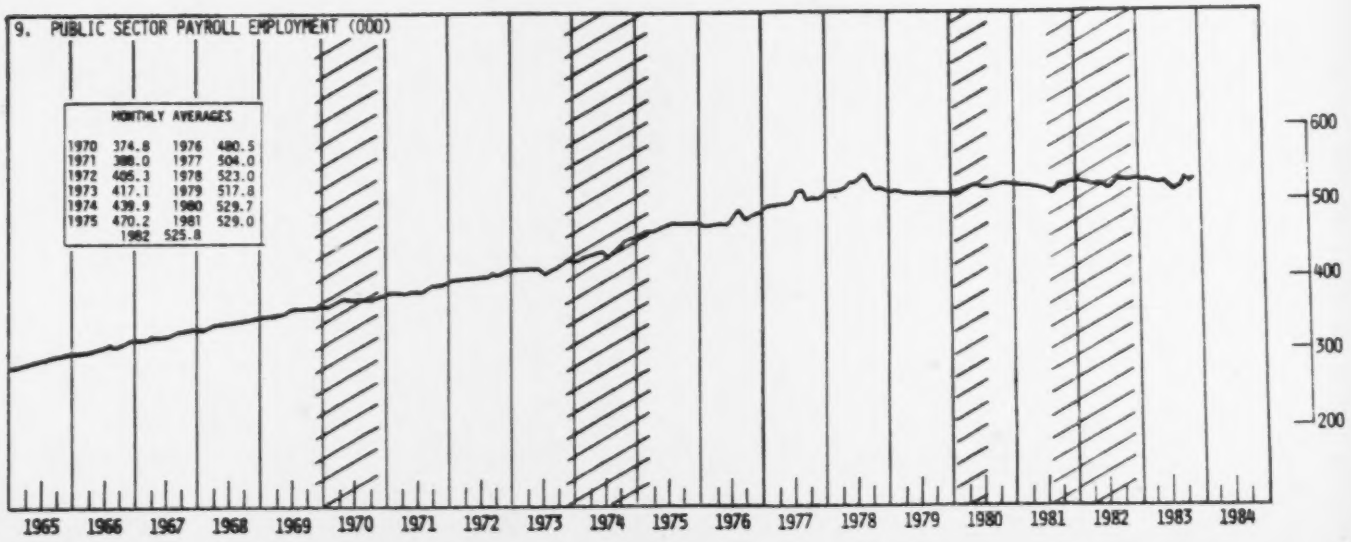


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	782.8	795.0	761.3	773.4	737.1	748.6	699.0	710.0
Feb	791.5	800.2	764.3	772.6	740.1	747.7	700.5	707.5
Mar	797.9	799.9	768.8	771.4	737.9	740.3	702.8	705.0
Apr	789.6	792.3	770.6	773.4	732.2	735.0	702.7	705.8
May	783.2	782.8	774.9	774.8	731.2	731.8	703.5	704.0
Jun	789.1	777.6	784.6	774.1	736.1	726.8	708.8	699.6
Jul	768.2	773.9	770.6	776.5	718.8	723.8	703.9	709.0
Aug	770.4	768.2	776.2	775.1	726.9	726.2	711.0	710.3
Sep	778.3	767.9	783.1	773.1	728.1	719.2	717.0	708.1
Oct	778.0	770.5	775.5	767.7	721.9	715.2	719.6r	712.5r
Nov	774.5	770.2	766.1	761.7	716.0	712.9	719.4p	715.8p
Dec	769.1	771.8	751.9	755.1	705.9	708.9		

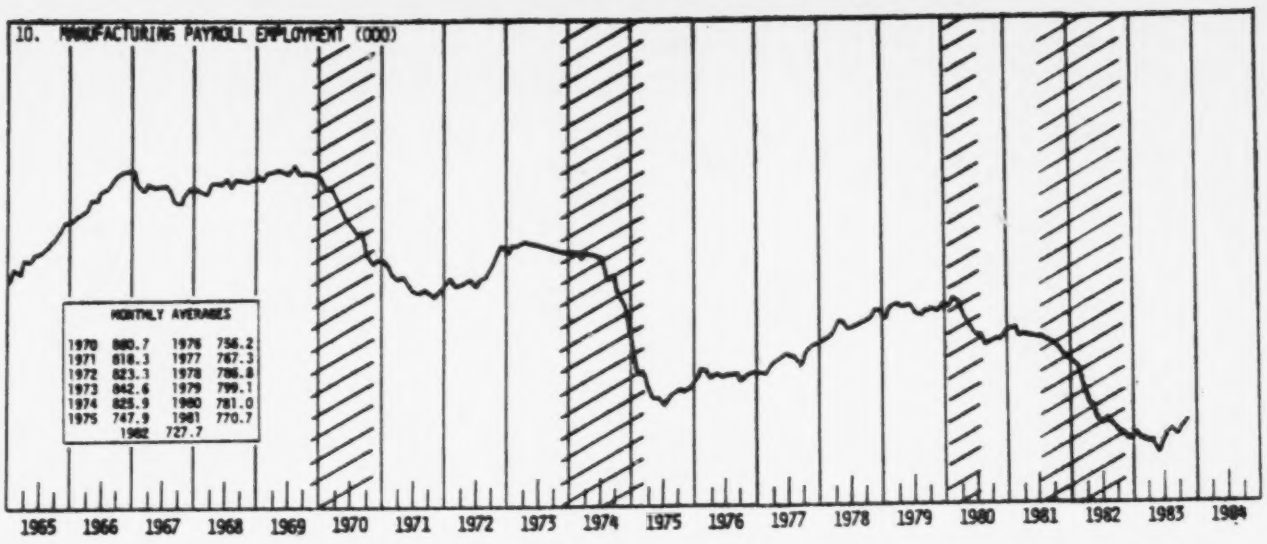
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

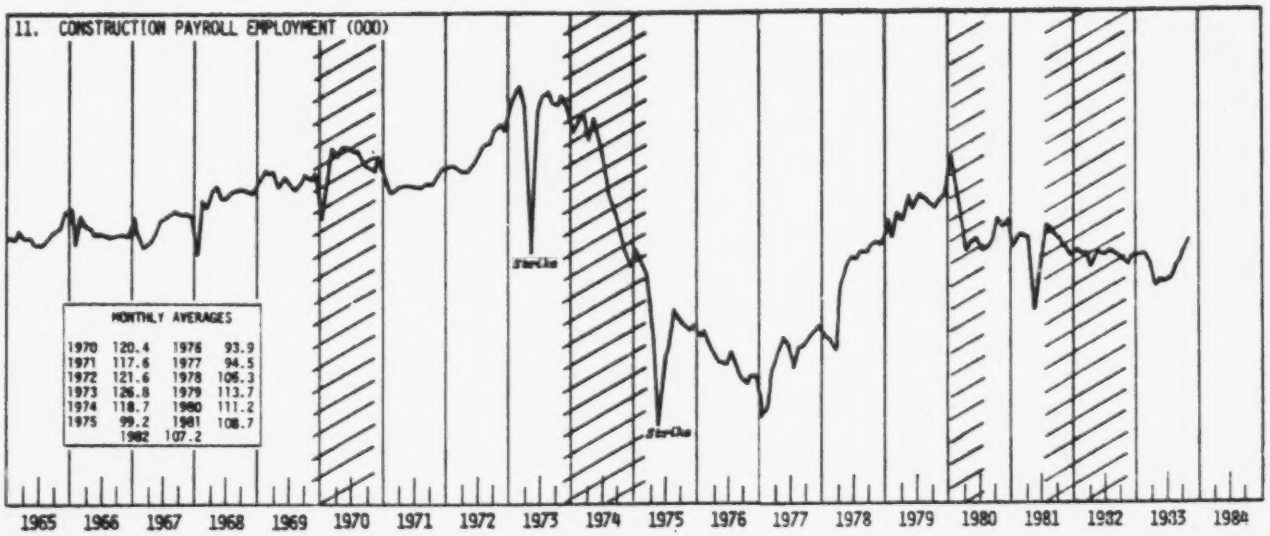
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.4	119.5	93.2	107.6	93.7	108.1	93.3	107.6
Feb	98.3	116.8	92.5	109.6	90.9	107.5	91.2	107.8
Mar	100.2	112.9	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.7	94.9	106.7
Apr	106.2	108.7	107.8	110.7	103.1	106.1	100.2	103.1
May	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.2	108.4	108.0	104.2	103.8
Jun	115.9	110.0	111.7	106.6	112.3	107.5	108.3	103.7
Jul	115.9	107.8	120.6	112.3	115.5	107.6	112.4	104.7
Aug	116.7	107.9	119.9	111.0	115.8	107.2	114.3	105.8
Sep	116.3	108.8	118.0	110.4	114.3	107.0	113.8	106.5
Oct	120.8	113.1	116.6	109.2	113.8	106.6	115.7r	108.3r
Nov	117.6	111.0	115.7	109.0	113.0	106.3	116.1p	109.2p
Dec	113.6	111.5	110.3	107.7	109.9	107.1		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1586.3	1620.6	1632.1	1667.8	1673.2	1709.3	1699.0	1735.6
Feb	1582.2	1624.7	1627.6	1671.2	1663.1	1707.0	1692.8	1737.5
Mar	1596.6	1629.2	1640.9	1674.2	1672.3	1706.0	1702.6	1736.8
Apr	1616.6	1627.5	1668.3	1683.2	1697.5	1712.5	1724.9	1740.1
May	1632.4	1628.8	1686.0	1682.4	1718.6	1715.1	1746.1	1742.6
Jun	1664.0	1630.1	1716.9	1682.8	1758.9	1724.6	1780.8	1745.9
Jul	1666.2	1632.2	1726.1	1691.3	1761.9	1726.2	1788.2	1752.0
Aug	1670.4	1638.6	1726.1	1693.5	1760.3	1727.2	1773.8	1740.4
Sep	1652.4	1637.8	1713.9	1699.0	1747.3	1732.7	1778.2	1763.1
Oct	1648.5	1647.9	1699.8	1699.5	1735.8	1735.9	1769.6r	1769.8r
Nov	1651.9	1651.8	1700.5	1700.8	1735.6	1736.9	1773.5p	1775.3p
Dec	1667.8	1659.7	1711.1	1703.0	1743.7	1736.3		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II





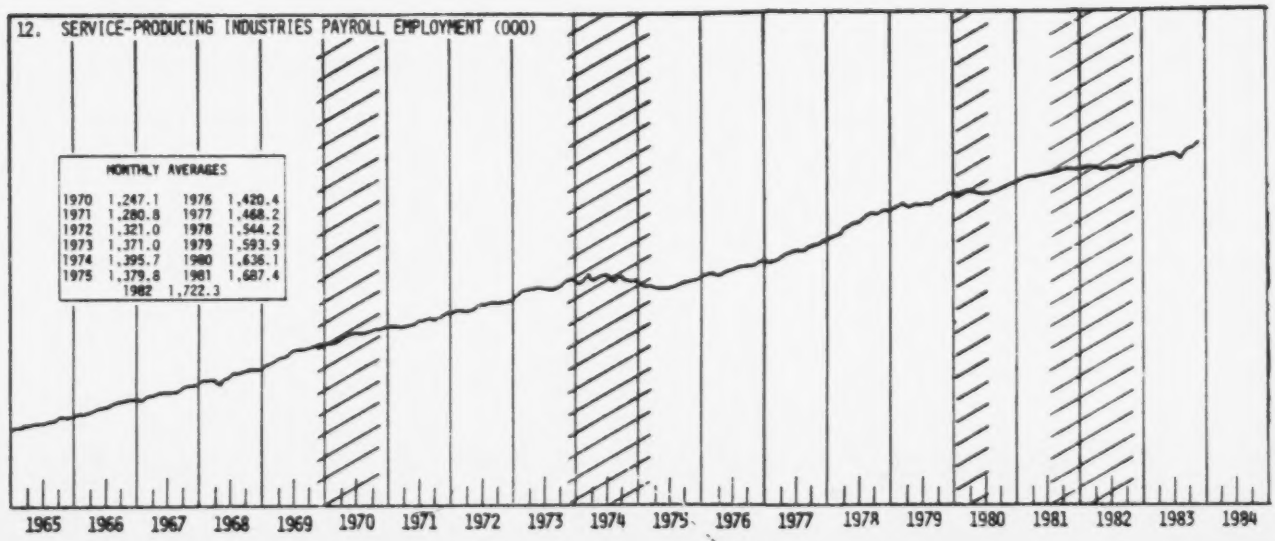


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	515.8	523.9	498.8	507.0	474.3	482.0	433.4	440.4
Feb	519.1	524.1	500.8	505.6	474.6	479.1	436.4	440.5
Mar	521.5	522.7	503.5	504.8	472.2	473.3	438.2	439.3
Apr	517.5	520.1	503.9	506.6	465.6	468.2	437.9	440.4
May	511.1	511.1	506.9	507.3	464.4	465.0	439.1	439.6
Jun	513.8	507.2	514.9	508.6	465.8	460.2	442.7	437.4
Jul	493.9	502.0	502.2	510.4	451.6	458.9	439.5	446.6
Aug	498.1	499.6	506.6	508.3	458.4	460.1	443.8	445.4
Sep	508.8	499.9	514.3	505.0	461.3	452.9	449.3	441.1
Oct	509.0	501.1	507.5	499.6	455.9	448.9	453.1r	446.2r
Nov	506.1	501.1	498.4	493.7	449.8	445.9	453.0p	449.1p
Dec	503.5	504.7	478.9	479.9	441.2	442.3		

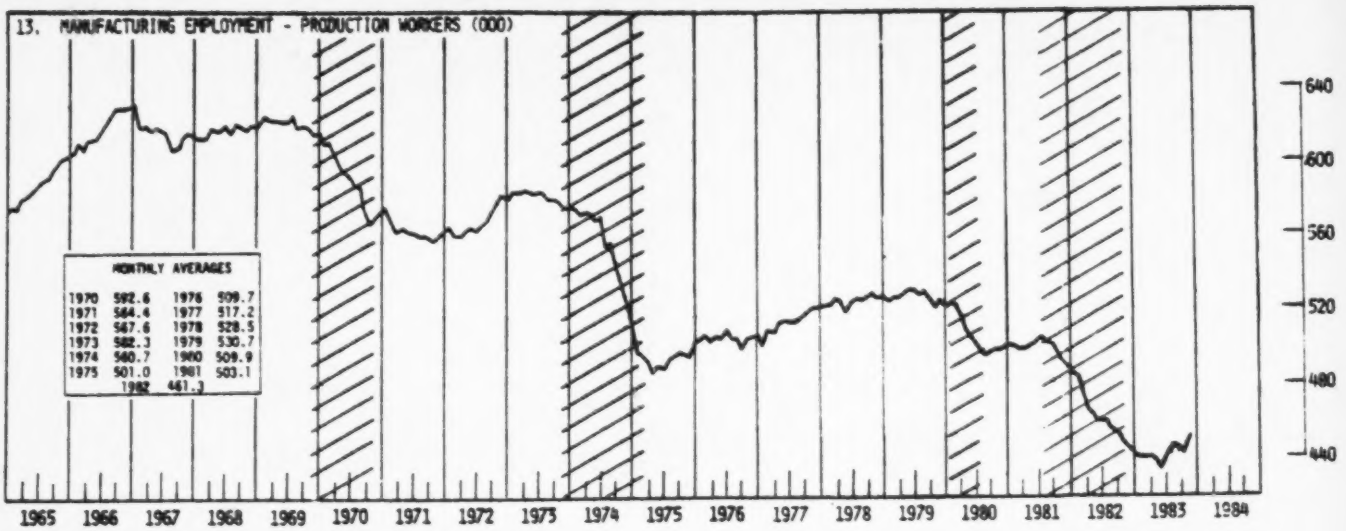
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

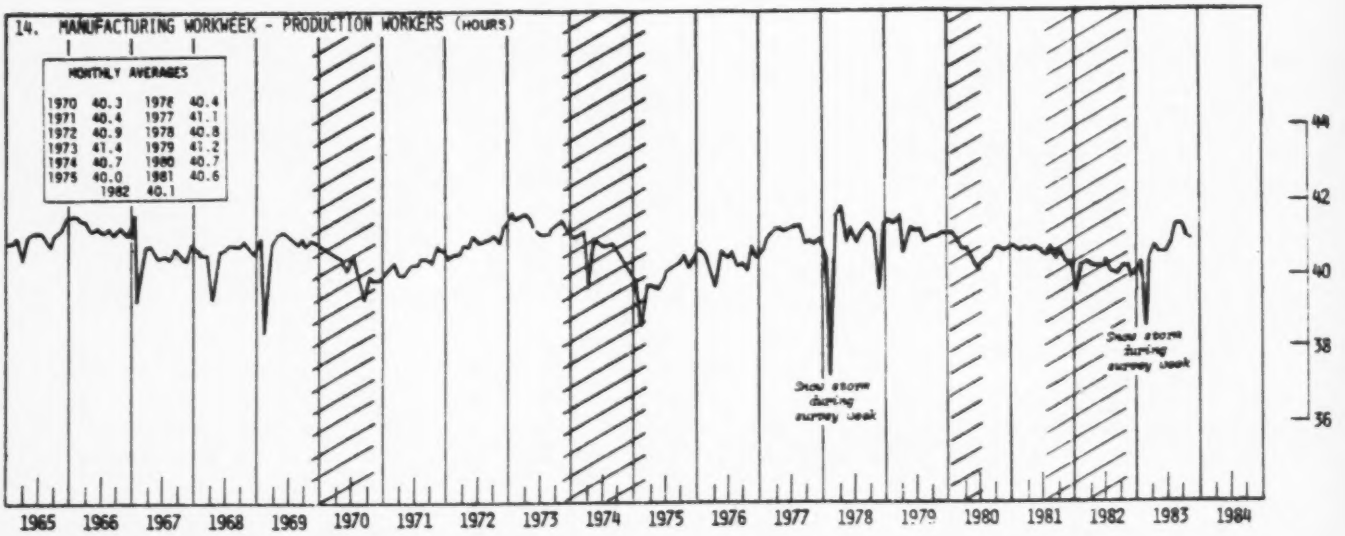
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.0	41.2	40.7	40.8	39.5	39.6	40.2	40.3
Feb	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5
Mar	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.5
Apr	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.8	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.8
May	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.7
Jun	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.7	40.7
Jul	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4	40.6	41.1
Aug	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1	41.1	41.4
Sep	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	39.9	39.9	41.4	41.4
Oct	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.2	40.1	41.3	41.2
Nov	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.1	41.6p	41.1p
Dec	41.5	40.8	41.0	40.3	40.6	39.9		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,148	21,585	20,301	20,686	18,735	19,087	17,423	17,748
Feb	21,179	21,436	20,383	20,628	19,079	19,308	16,758	16,959
Mar	21,277	21,274	20,644	20,646	19,077	19,074	17,791	17,792
Apr	20,907	21,116	20.408	20,669	18,577	18,822	17,735	17,968
May	20,597	20,648	20,580	20,698	18,576	18,693	17,784	17,892
Jun	20,655	20,339	20,956	20,700	18,725	18,500	18,018	17,802
Jul	19,707	20,231	20,138	20,722	18,019	18,540	17,844	18,355
Aug	20,073	20,234	20,517	20,739	18,244	18,450	18.240	18,440
Sep	20,708	20,346	20,881	20,503	18,406	18,071	18,601	18,262
Oct	20,767	20,395	20,605	20,234	18,327	18,001	18,713r	18,383r
Nov	20,801	20,395	20,335	19,896	18,262	17,881	18,845p	18,458p
Dec	20,895	20,592	19,635	19,340	17,913	17,648		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS





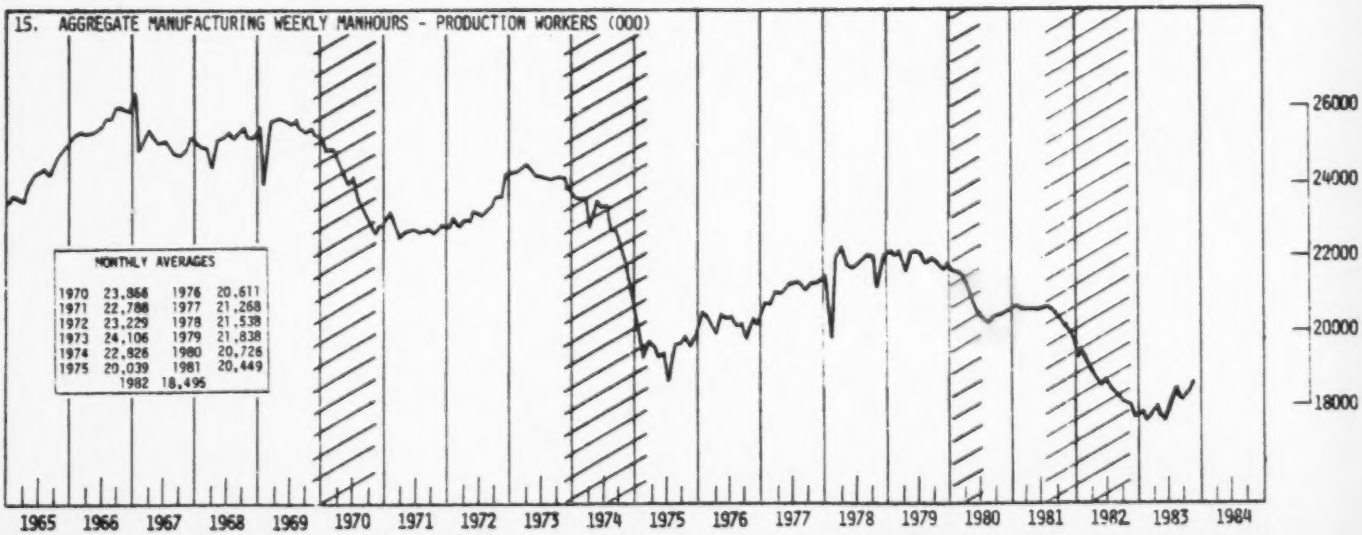


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted
Jan	286.59	319.09	336.07	363.81
Feb	287.64	319.09	341.45	350.59
Mar	290.90	321.85	344.42	370.27
Apr	291.28	321.16	342.57	370.17
May	290.97	323.58	346.15	370.58
Jun	293.06	326.01	348.69	373.63
Jul	290.87	323.61	345.49	375.14
Aug	294.59	326.83	347.02	378.53
Sep	303.22	332.11	351.60	383.36
Oct	306.41	333.33	356.35	383.26r
Nov	312.77	335.78	361.42	388.13p
Dec	318.72	343.58	365.27	

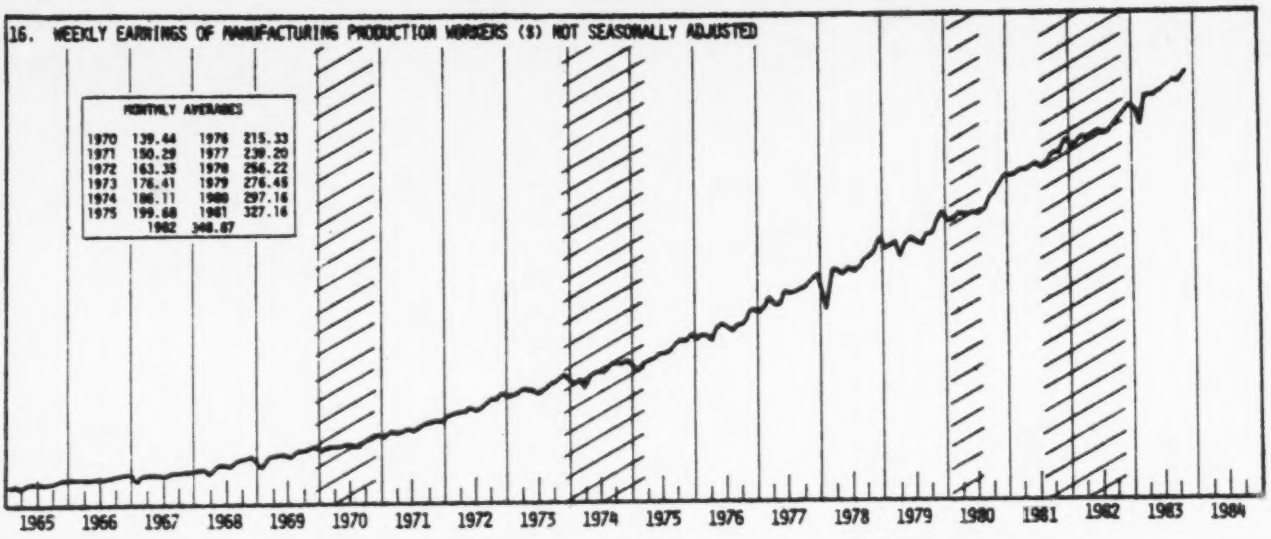
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

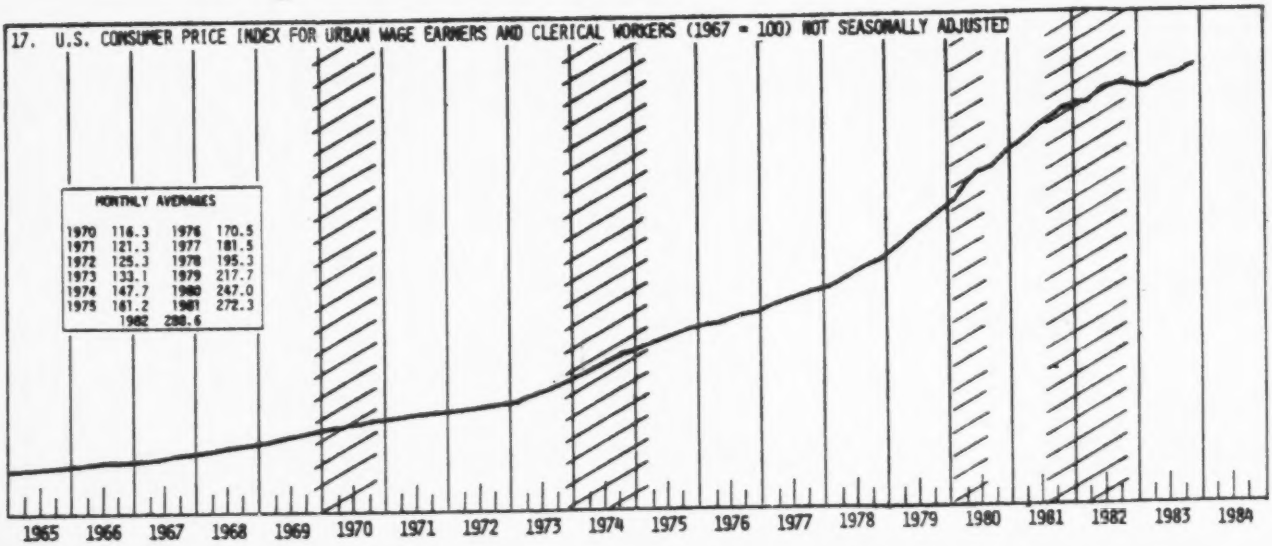
Date	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5
Feb	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3
Mar	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5
Apr	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8
May	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5
Jun	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7
Jul	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1
Aug	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3
Sep	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2
Oct	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2
Nov	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8
Dec	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	96.00	105.80	93.90	103.76	92.13	101.40	96.16	105.52
Feb	95.09	104.80	92.76	102.50	93.31	102.74	93.21	102.20
Mar	94.66	104.35	92.99	102.78	94.48	104.05	97.21	106.72
Apr	93.88	103.49	92.25	101.96	93.91	103.42	96.64	106.10
May	93.08	102.61	92.39	102.14	94.19	103.74	96.49	105.94
Jun	92.38	101.84	92.12	101.86	93.03	102.49	96.43	105.94
Jul	91.17	100.50	90.31	99.84	93.08	102.02	98.56r	106.88
Aug	91.39	100.76	90.24	99.79	93.30	102.27	98.51r	106.90r
Sep	93.38	102.99	90.30	99.91	93.81	102.87	99.46r	108.02r
Oct	93.77	103.44	91.67	100.86	94.40	103.54	99.34r	107.89r
Nov	94.78	104.59	92.38	101.66	95.55	104.84	100.54p	109.26p
Dec	95.46	105.40	94.26	103.80	96.88	106.31		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS





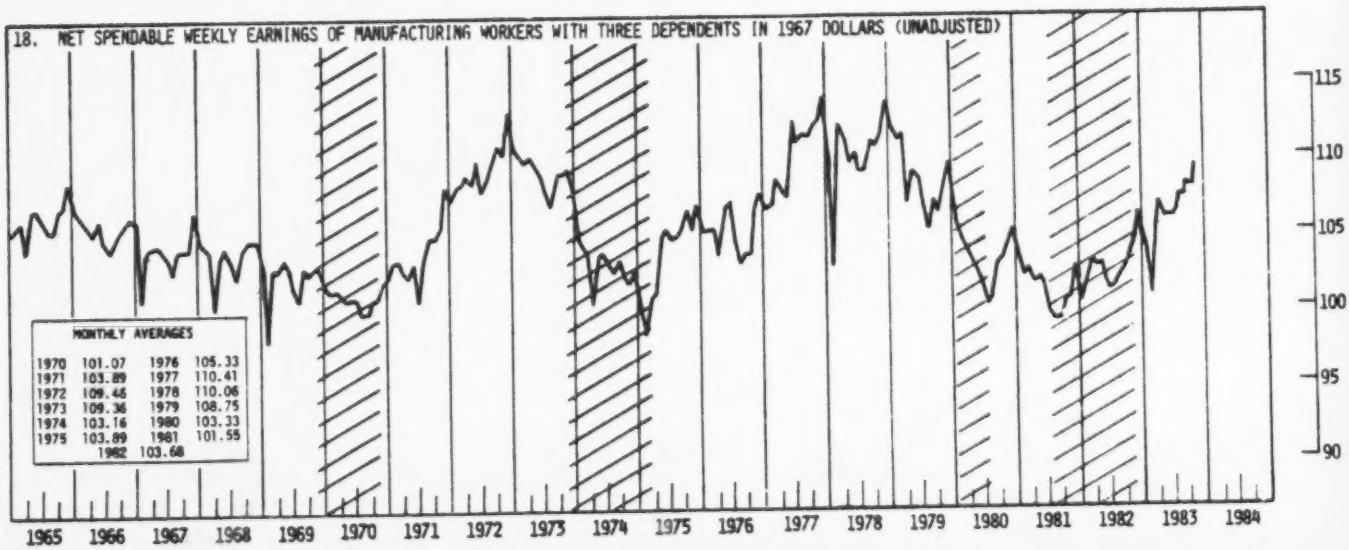


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2007	1865	1942	1932	1746	1796	2131	2202
Feb	1605	1706	1870	2048	1695	1864	1978	2176
Mar	2209	1969	2236	1925	2273	1849	2615	2083
Apr	1405	1274	2405	2179	1792	1682	2229	2156
May	2355	2201	2410	2280	1884	1768	1788	1637
Jun	1620	1616	2026	1994	1984	1890	1833	1737
Jul	1723	1686	1903	1906	1752	1863	2201	2416
Aug	1647	1844	1838	2033	1693	1818	2925	2993
Sep	1710	1821	1904	1934	1841	1855	2068	2157
Oct	1910	1815	2000	1993	1808	1861		
Nov	1561	1793	1749	2015	1670	1883		
Dec	1705	1784	1830	1866	2263	2332		

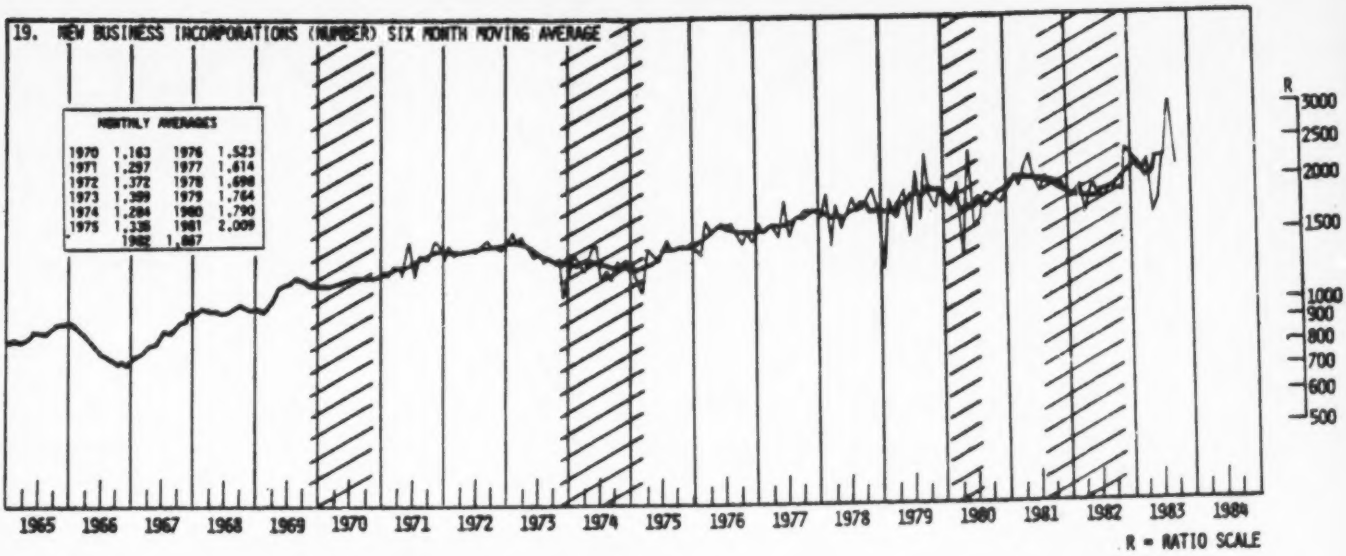
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	44	33	35	34	36		
Feb	29	40	42	60	37	52		
Mar	37	35	31	29	42	37		
Apr	42	37	58	51	46	43		
May	42	35	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	29	51	48	53	48		
Jul	40	43	35	36	23	25		
Aug	46	38	54	46				
Sep	30	33	64	64				
Oct	49	50	39	44				
Nov	11	12	50	56				
Dec	31	33	43	46				

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



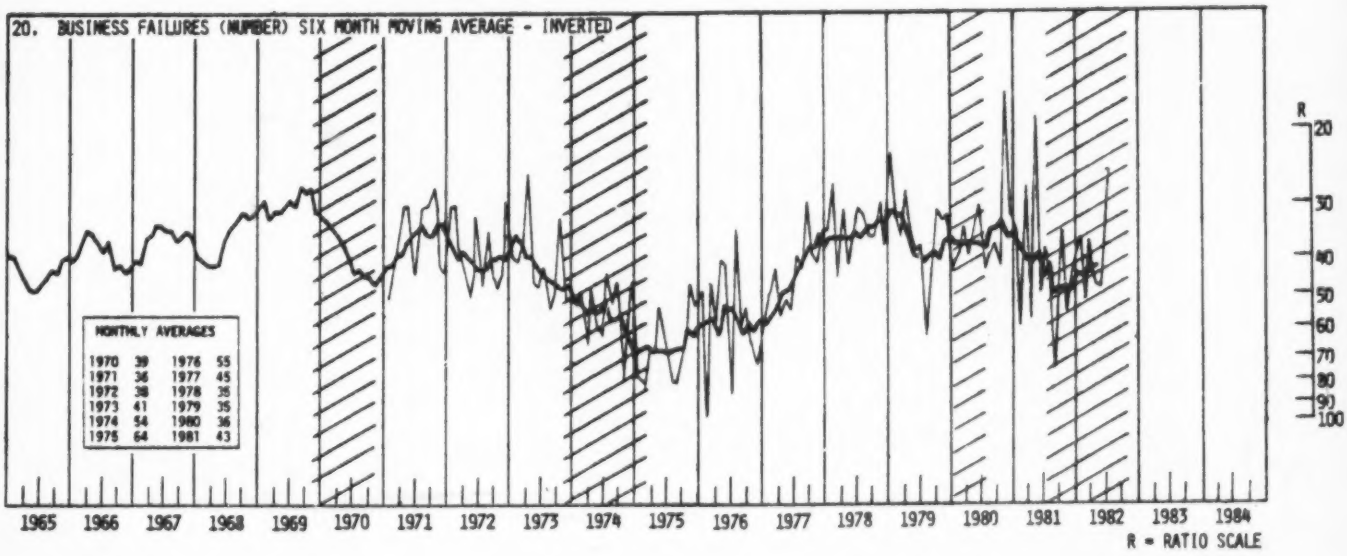


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TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	263.5	311.1	227.6	263.8	183.1	211.7	379.7	439.0
Feb	183.4	299.5	185.7	297.3	184.2	291.6	295.8	468.3
Mar	232.9	261.2	207.5	237.2	311.0	358.4	374.1	431.1
Apr	245.5	235.2	307.1	309.1	263.0	270.1	513.4	527.2
May	357.1	307.8	264.2	231.0	375.6	331.2	412.8	364.0
Jun	381.7	315.5	311.7	252.0	420.8	335.2	778.6	620.2
Jul	331.7	334.6	312.4	309.8	288.1	282.0	489.8	479.5
Aug	425.4	340.3	344.6	266.2	453.8	342.9	497.9	376.2
Sep	290.6	285.2	424.0	416.9	322.0	318.6	534.8	529.1
Oct	389.7	361.1	327.7	309.1	271.0	259.1	428.4	409.7
Nov	245.2	239.5	335.5	333.1	341.2r	345.2r	510.7	516.3
Dec	216.1	247.3	298.2	341.2	308.5	351.4		

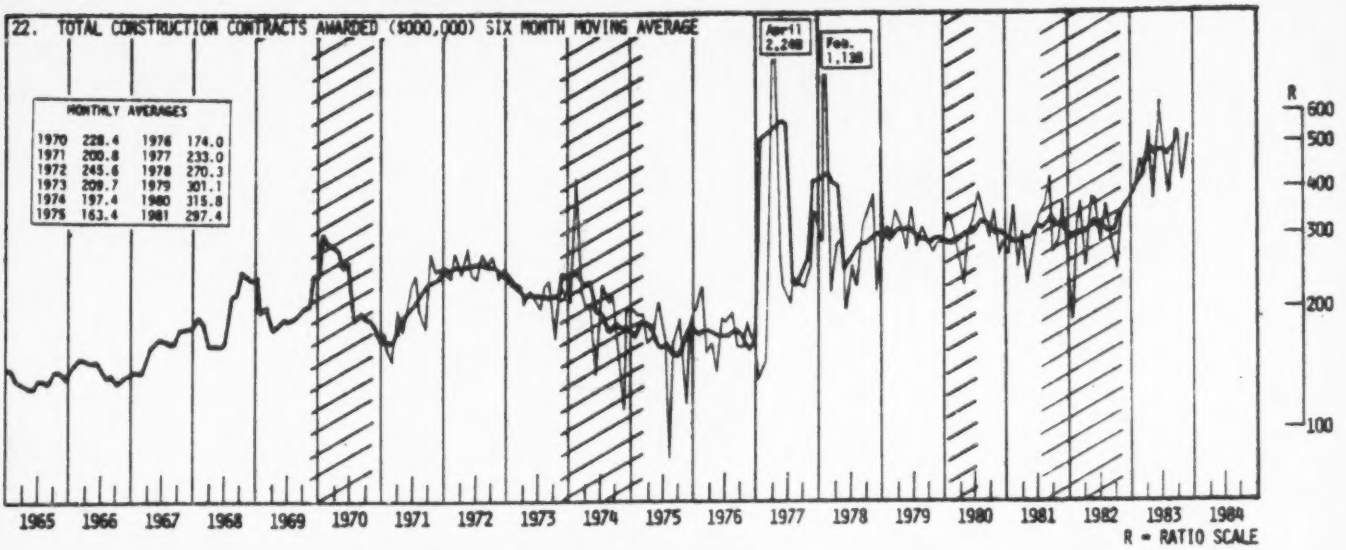
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

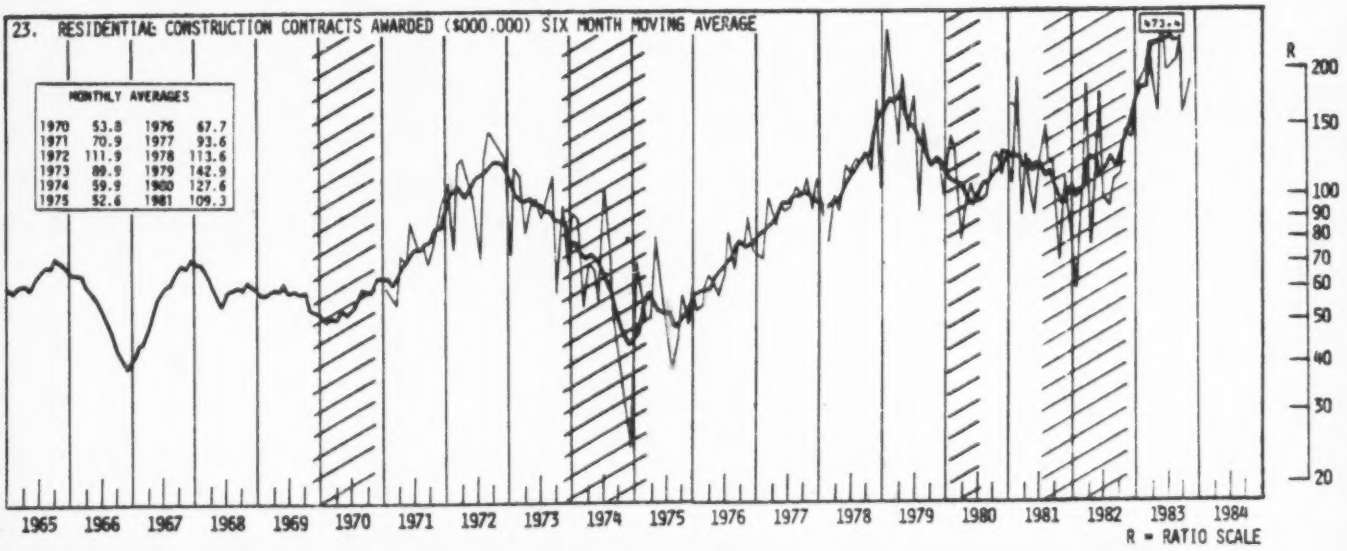
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	92.7	131.7	78.4	106.7	59.7	79.3	140.2	186.4
Feb	64.8	115.9	89.7	155.3	42.8	72.6	116.8	198.0
Mar	70.1	89.7	76.4	102.6	131.4	181.8	169.2	234.2
Apr	98.5	90.7	134.5	126.0	83.3	78.7	200.4	189.3
May	116.4	104.7	118.8	106.4	121.5	109.1	173.9	156.2
Jun	114.8	98.9	102.3	88.2	200.6	175.1	542.1	473.4
Jul	96.4	90.7	131.0	126.0	105.3	102.4	198.9	193.5
Aug	173.0	129.6	137.3	102.1	134.3	98.6	276.3	202.9
Sep	122.4	114.7	128.5	119.4	117.6	108.0	289.8	266.1
Oct	125.2	117.8	124.4	116.9	107.8	99.7	166.6	154.0
Nov	117.7	108.8	75.5	69.5	161.3r	150.9r	201.0	188.0
Dec	113.2	115.3	106.8	108.1	128.8	129.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	126.6	140.6	111.8	125.7	103.5	117.7	206.2	234.4
Feb	73.1	125.2	70.4	116.1	92.6	150.2	144.5	234.5
Mar	106.7	116.4	93.5	107.2	128.9	150.0	170.9	198.9
Apr	94.4	97.7	95.2	104.8	135.3	155.7	207.5	238.8
May	157.9	140.4	109.9	102.2	90.7	86.4	191.1	182.0
Jun	188.5	163.2	154.4	127.2	164.3	130.7	183.1	145.6
Jul	169.0	163.5	137.8	131.1	112.4	105.2	141.0	131.9
Aug	170.5	138.7	169.9	133.4	230.7	176.4	151.3	115.7
Sep	127.3	109.8	173.2	150.6	147.1	130.6	187.0	166.1
Oct	151.1	128.2	181.6	155.2	114.8	99.3	170.5	147.5
Nov	106.3	106.9	172.8	172.4	154.8r	154.6r	265.0	264.8
Dec	76.5	95.5	123.2	152.9	133.1	164.5		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS





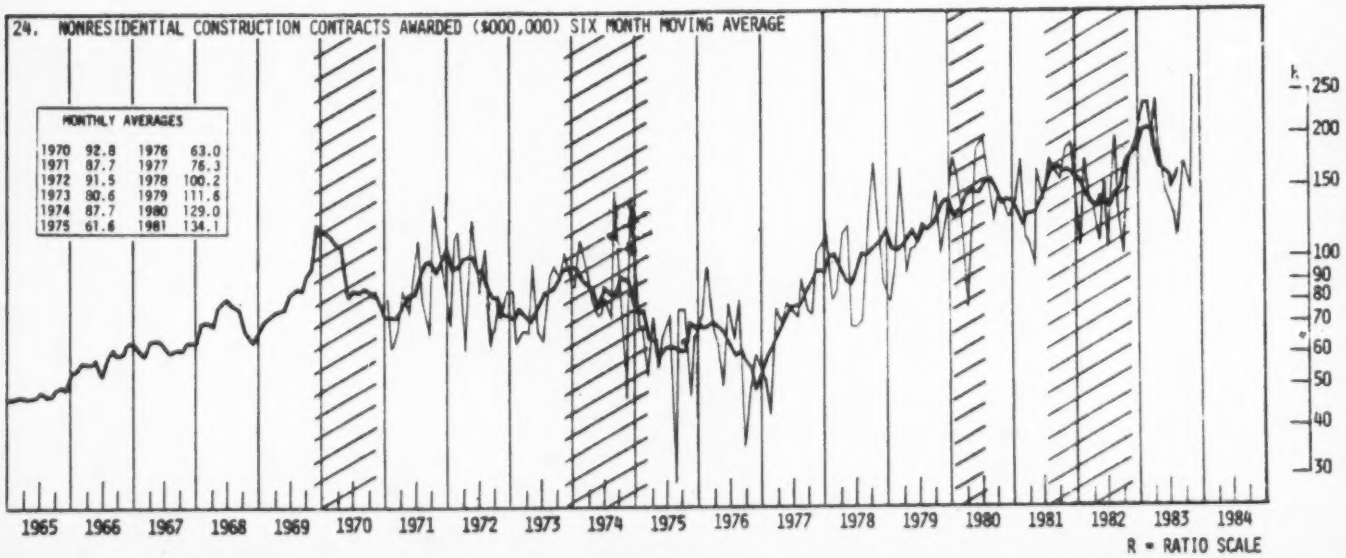


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	893	1695	676	1424	634	1387	1120	2373
Feb	881	1670	1292	2448	521	988	2240	4249
Mar	1477	1735	1454	1661	1694	1885	1824	1972
Apr	1235	1332	1668	1784	1208	1400	2341	2857
May	1078	1087	1585	1677	1145	1191	2690	2748
Jun	2120	1601	1967	1495	1924	1411	2805	1995
Jul	1994	1813	2474	2313	1237	1216	3512	3521
Aug	1970	1776	1645	1440	1813	1550	3583	3002
Sep	2484	2043	1562	1242	1880	1450	3317	2725
Oct	2495	1798	1891	1379	2829	2051	2941	2065
Nov	1811	1770	1066	1040	2005	2024		
Dec	1630	1526	1551	1412	2174	2058		

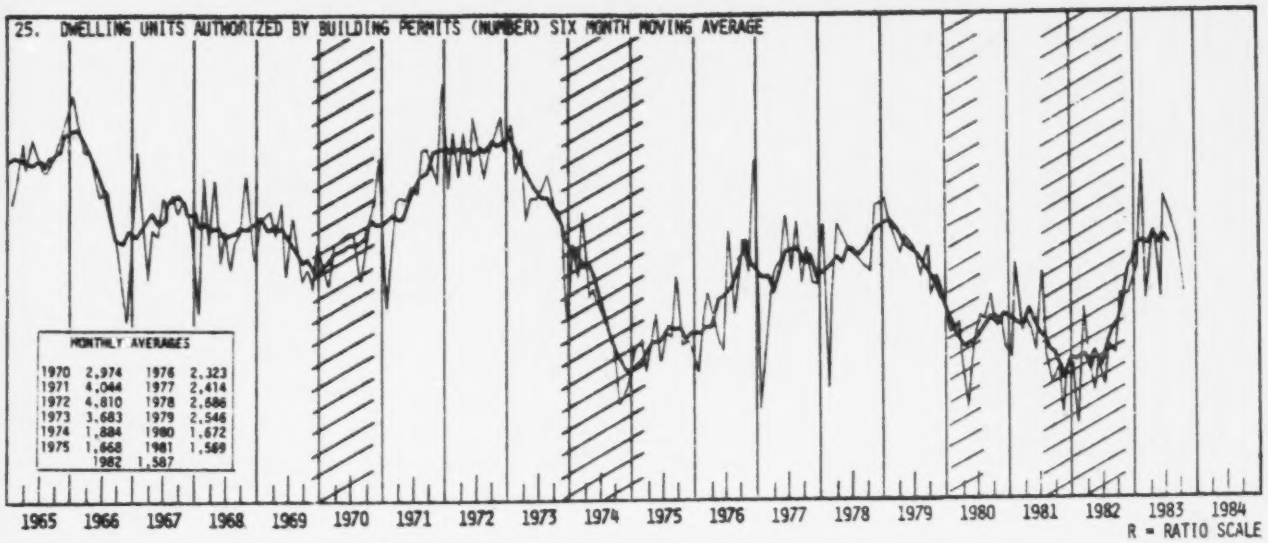
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

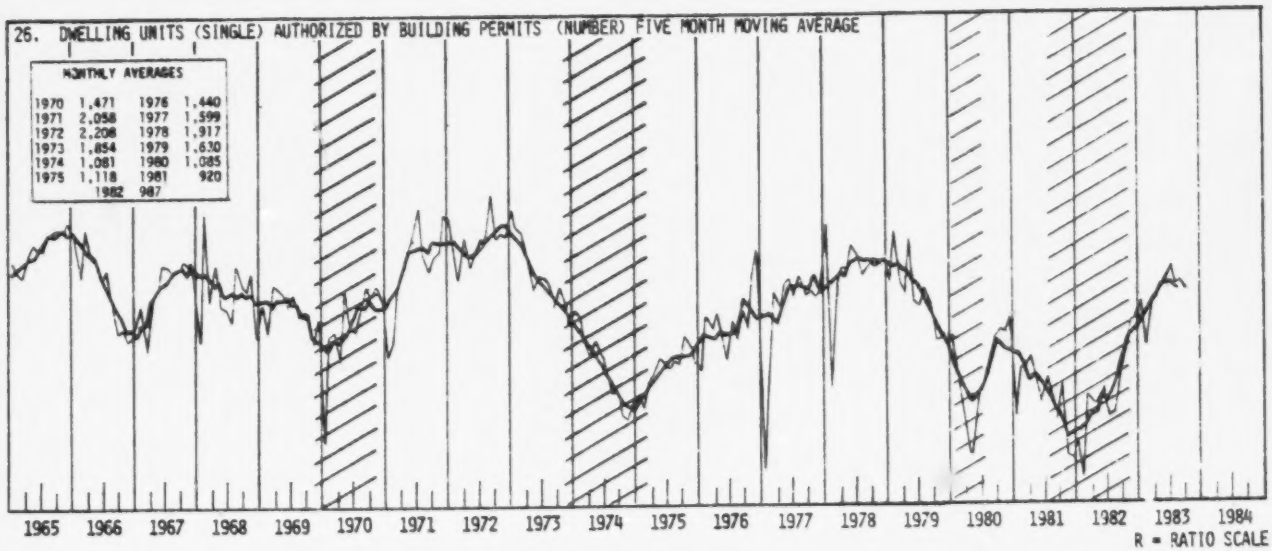
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	754	1296	467	828	383	722	842	1528
Feb	694	1079	574	1073	311	586	642	1210
Mar	810	937	940	1079	834	927	1360	1504
Apr	731	674	1281	1165	968	897	1679	1606
May	762	675	1029	991	943	883	1851	1702
Jun	1032	945	1018	893	1077	971	1954	1738
Jul	1159	1008	1150	1027	915	821	1981	1894
Aug	1314	1121	1071	884	1047	848	2177	1700
Sep	1599	1259	1018	817	1180	933	2158	1734
Oct	1557	1333	1161	992	1265	1146	1907	1663
Nov	1330	1316	690	656	1550	1399		
Dec	1382	1434	638	649	1376	1433		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	47	152	119	362	215	650	178	562
Feb	80	353	644	2441	169	598	1550	5539
Mar	447	455	416	371	772	657	280	217
Apr	356	535	160	272	155	289	494	1030
May	247	366	324	527	169	293	640	1113
Jun	759	393	843	447	733	385	565	267
Jul	649	579	898	789	268	229	1395	1214
Aug	545	547	337	334	690	655	1224	1161
Sep	666	571	336	275	557	443	986	815
Oct	485	327	507	320	1363	828	893	567
Nov	296	287	248	276	285	366		
Dec	129	96	792	606	594	485		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS





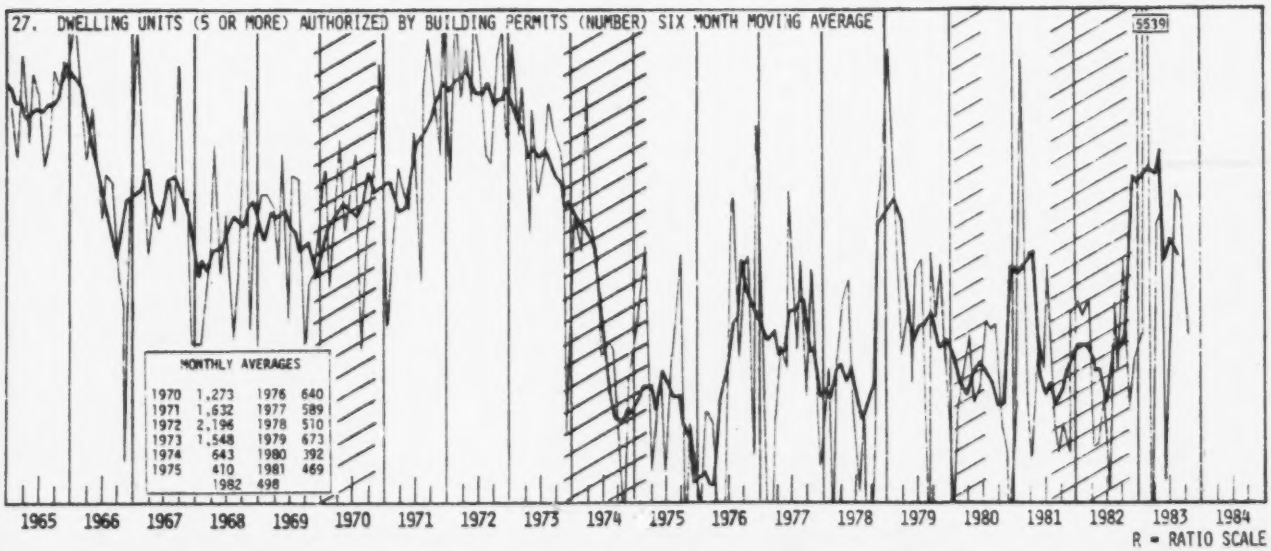


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	2,576	2,775	2,790	2,937	2,771	2,985	2,978	3,239
Feb	2,600	2,798	2,636	2,972	2,670	3,012	2,737	2,986
Mar	2,723	2,784	2,906	2,995	2,988	3,017	3,227	3,260
Apr	2,699	2,769	2,965	3,039	2,985	3,020	3,197	3,223
May	2,864	2,779	3,029	3,011	3,118	3,130	3,344	3,382
Jun	2,750	2,841	2,967	3,011	3,035	3,097	3,458	3,516
Jul	2,779	2,881	2,899	2,963	3,138	3,179	3,365	3,491
Aug	2,786	2,869	2,924	3,044	3,021	3,166	3,273	3,363
Sep	2,684	2,859	2,922	3,121	3,065	3,259	3,301r	3,463r
Oct	2,920	2,920	2,983	2,959	3,212	3,261	3,371p	3,454p
Nov	3,025	2,923	3,098	3,002	3,405	3,233		
Dec	3,868	2,969	3,857	2,962	4,176	3,170		

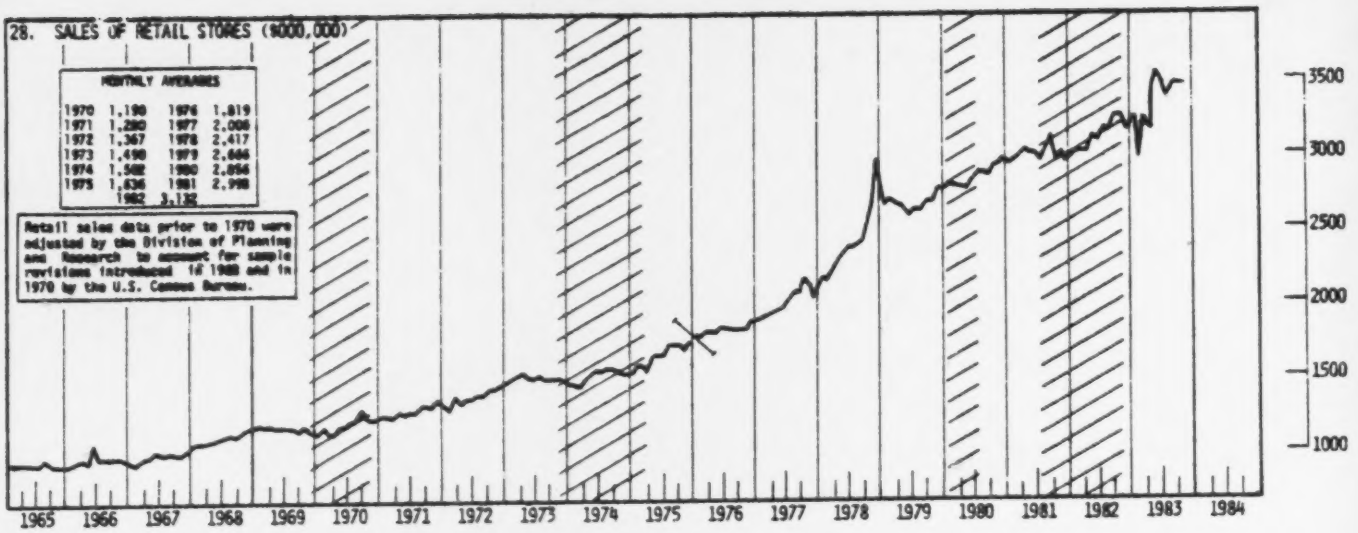
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

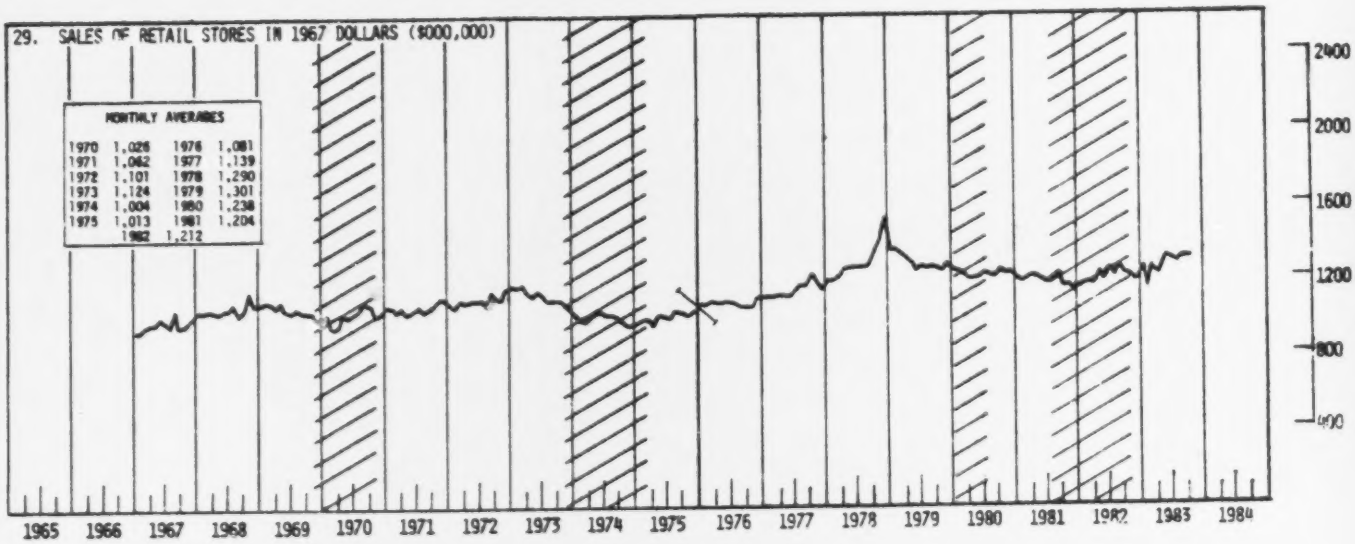
Date	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted
Jan	1,271	1,221	1,172	1,239
Feb	1,261	1,218	1,180	1,142
Mar	1,236	1,221	1,190	1,246
Apr	1,220	1,233	1,193	1,224
May	1,217	1,220	1,229	1,283
Jun	1,233	1,211	1,196	1,330
Jul	1,244	1,184	1,224	1,316
Aug	1,229	1,207	1,219	1,261
Sep	1,219	1,223	1,252	1,289r
Oct	1,240	1,161	1,243	1,286p
Nov	1,235	1,182	1,233	
Dec	1,246	1,164	1,212	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	35,562	35,954	29,079	28,598	24,492	26,979	27,399	28,378
Feb	33,215	36,33[illegible]	23,732	26,777	25,072	28,184	19,571	22,004
Mar	40,687	37,423	31,180	28,556	31,491	26,361	26,413	22,809
Apr	33,610	35,914	29,314	30,440	25,183	25,848	21,768	22,542
May	35,451	33,895	24,929	27,081	25,082	25,694	26,245	27,358
Jun	32,865	28,669	30,523	24,271	30,940	26,668	23,107	19,412
Jul	34,625	30,689	29,656	26,598	28,181	24,631	26,548	26,147
Aug	34,196	33,050	28,465	26,146	24,557	22,993	47,600	41,295
Sep	28,970	31,012	31,599	36,528	21,209	23,871	37,626	41,789
Oct	32,360	31,968	27,683	26,140	23,095	24,440	36,959	36,778
Nov	23,380	31,473	17,477	22,806	19,575	23,362	29,026	37,268
Dec	31,229	30,480	23,414	23,508	26,691	26,797		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS





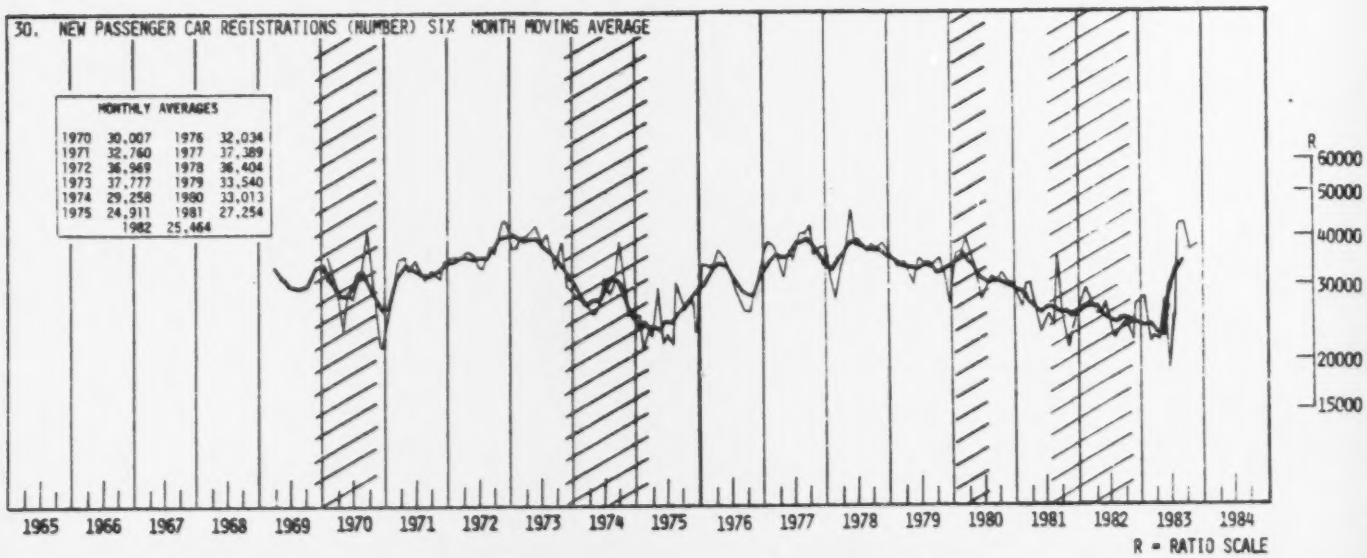


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,337	23,231	15,617	17,529	10,178	11,546	12,350	14,278
Feb	22,782	27,255	14,092	17,494	10,515	13,014	11,947	14,788
Mar	22,229	20,137	19,788	17,204	16,187	13,421	17,765	14,594
Apr	20,727	19,978	17,465	17,070	12,399	12,279	13,537	13,540
May	21,982	19,323	18,850	16,300	16,617	14,433	18,548	15,666
Jun	16,342	17,679	14,713	15,332	13,581	13,745	13,939	14,366
Jul	19,960	19,992	14,862	15,303	10,714	11,407	9,481	10,284
Aug	20,558	18,983	13,502	13,191	12,774	12,371	12,637	11,753
Sep	26,980	23,974	15,391	13,289	15,604	13,699	11,374	10,117
Oct	18,989	17,374	15,295	14,607	12,754	12,520	11,132	11,137
Nov	16,286	18,682	11,284	12,847	12,961	14,161		
Dec	16,069	17,993	12,908	14,253	11,374	12,584		

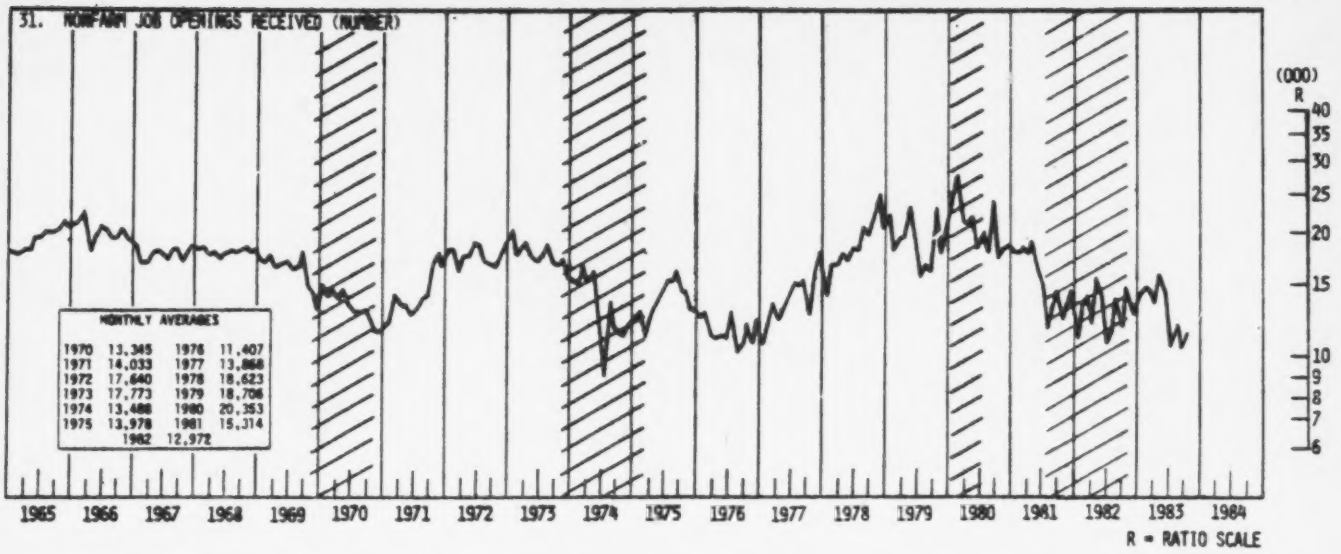
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

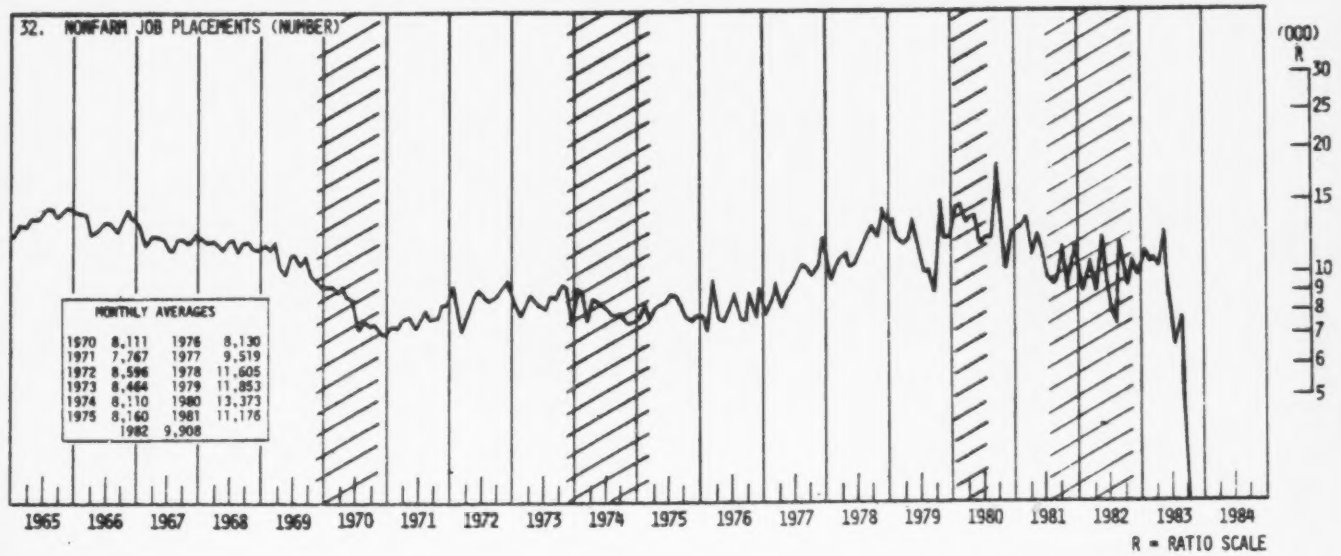
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,963	14,150	11,281	12,542	8,167	9,240	9,871	11,470
Feb	13,116	14,275	11,086	12,527	8,520	9,557	9,402	10,547
Mar	14,150	12,579	15,017	12,874	12,572	10,287	13,273	10,723
Apr	13,310	13,670	10,594	11,066	9,253	9,756	9,562	10,191
May	13,936	13,034	12,271	11,524	12,275	11,738	13,582	12,636
Jun	10,504	11,537	10,735	11,321	9,755	9,994	8,491	8,839
Jul	12,143	13,126	9,824	11,125	7,381	8,722	5,435	6,584
Aug	13,331	13,062	10,046	10,459	7,551	7,757	7,802	7,689
Sep	21,725	17,319	11,647	8,840	14,113	10,819	6,819	5,246
Oct	13,799	12,976	11,917	11,457	9,721	9,523	3,281	3,302
Nov	10,048	11,001	8,969	9,861	10,169	10,746		
Dec	11,448	12,227	10,728	11,315	9,424	9,960		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.8	128.1	158.4	130.3	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4
Feb	155.1	125.8	154.2	125.9	170.9	140.1	160.5	131.6
Mar	145.3	124.6	147.2	126.8	159.3	137.4	146.0	125.9
Apr	137.7	134.1	127.7	124.3	148.8	144.6	127.9	124.3
May	130.5	139.9	115.1	123.4	132.5	141.8	108.9	116.7
Jun	128.6	145.0	108.4	121.8	125.8	140.9	100.6	112.7
Jul	142.3	146.2	121.0	123.4	134.6	136.9	103.3	105.1
Aug	136.0	143.5	117.9	124.0	128.5	135.2	96.4	101.4
Sep	118.7	141.0	105.8	125.5	115.5	137.0	84.2	99.9
Oct	117.1	138.7	103.6	122.4	117.6	138.9	81.1	95.7
Nov	120.2	133.0	116.8	129.7	125.6	139.8	86.9	96.8
Dec	132.5	128.4	141.9	138.0	141.2	137.8		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS





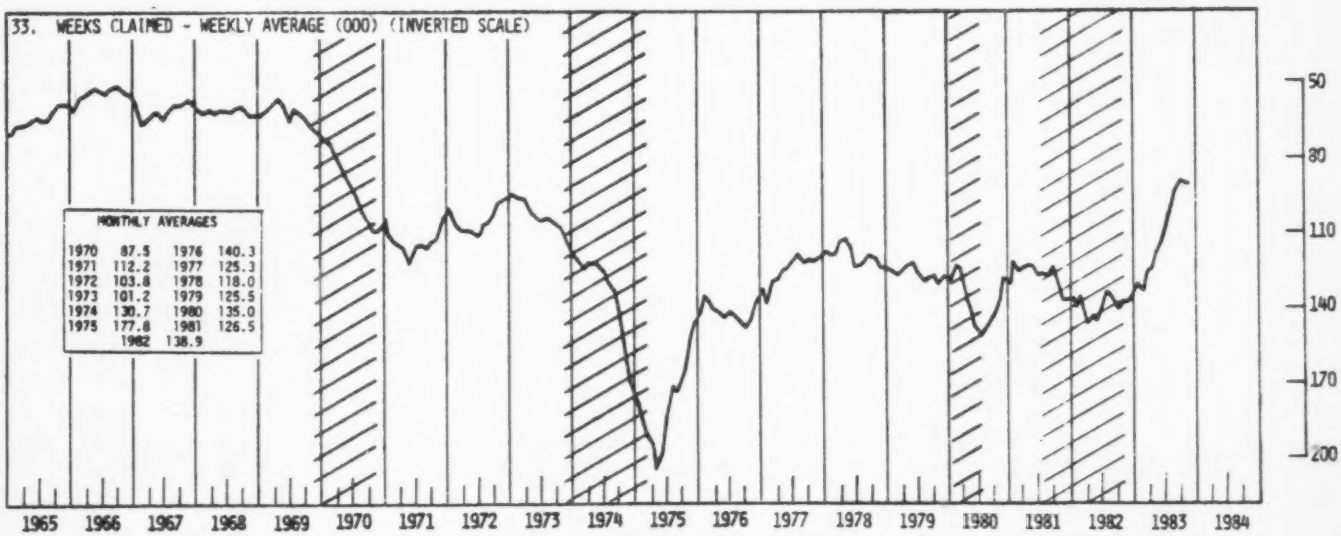


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4
Feb	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.5
Mar	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3
Apr	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2
May	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0
Jun	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.8
Jul	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.6
Aug	4.7	5.0	4.0	4 2	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.5
Sep	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6	2.9	3.4
Oct	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	2.8	3.3
Nov	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3
Dec	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		

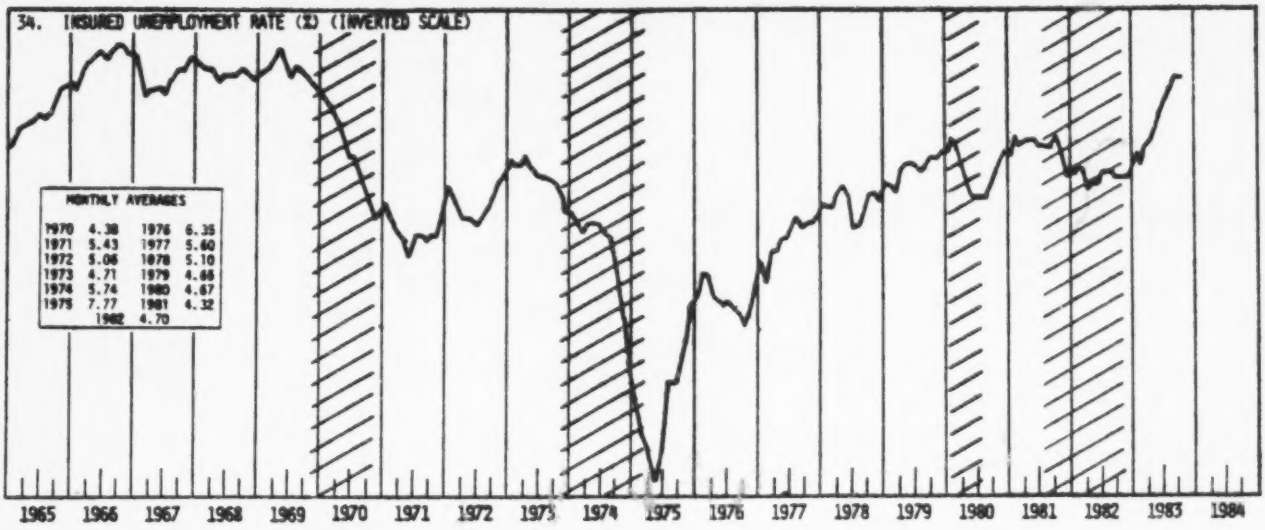
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

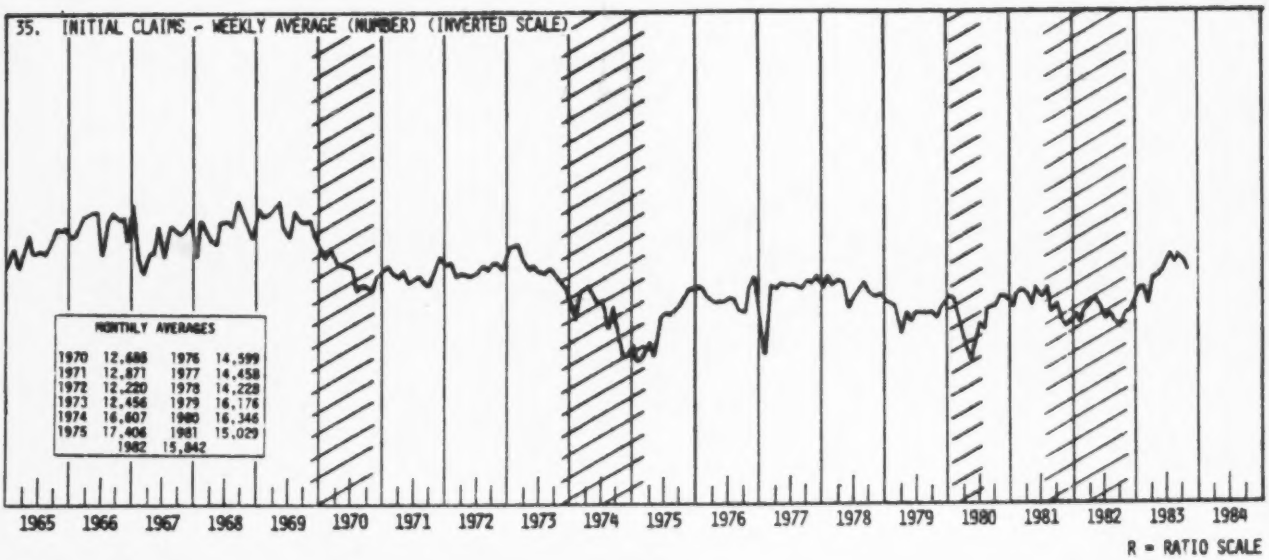
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,898	14,977	20,272	15,201	21,466	16,043	20,107	14,385
Feb	16,193	15,405	14,297	14,160	16,689	16,559	14,453	14,343
Mar	15,164	16,349	13,126	14,135	14,425	15,937	13,090	15,134
Apr	16,278	18,615	12,587	14,202	13,754	15,168	11,824	13,283
May	16,539	20,884	11,821	14,809	12,586	15,035	10,904	12,921
Jun	20,648	18,491	15,512	13,991	16,037	15,371	13,267	12,589
Jul	17,923	16,787	15,719	14,520	17,694	16,393	12,607	11,626
Aug	13,781	17,330	11,650	14,070	13,409	16,088	9,872	12,090
Sep	12,514	15,122	12,200	15,708	13,033	16,593	9,294	11,616
Oct	13,258	15,104	13,485	15,353	14,790	15,788	10,945	11,893
Nov	13,829	14,498	16,740	16,511	15,668	15,702	12,019	12,838
Dec	20,125	14,433	22,934	17,223	20,556	15,252		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,754	12,119	14,458	13,954	14,463	14,113	17,382	16,961
Feb	13,181	12,803	14,121	13,826	14,651	14,372	16,413	16,101
Mar	14,712	11,895	17,165	13,790	20,813	16,697	21,555	17,292
Apr	15,526	13,183	16,897	14,120	19,611	16,206	18,134	14,986
May	13,336	12,493	14,009	13,142	18,180	17,144	16,484	15,545
Jun	11,836	12,858	12,543	13,644	18,917	20,560	14,477	15,734
Jul	12,997	13,220	13,349	13,591	16,354	16,630	12,986	13,205
Aug	10,826	11,746	11,760	12,972	15,152	16,836	12,823	14,248
Sep	11,571	13,806	11,624	13,727	14,600	17,172	10,899	12,819
Oct	13,056	14,858	11,831	13,489	13,929	15,904	9,792	11,181
Nov	11,732	13,465	11,387	13,147	15,160	17,609	10,264	11,922
Dec	15,816	15,332	15,087	14,471	17,329	16,490		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I





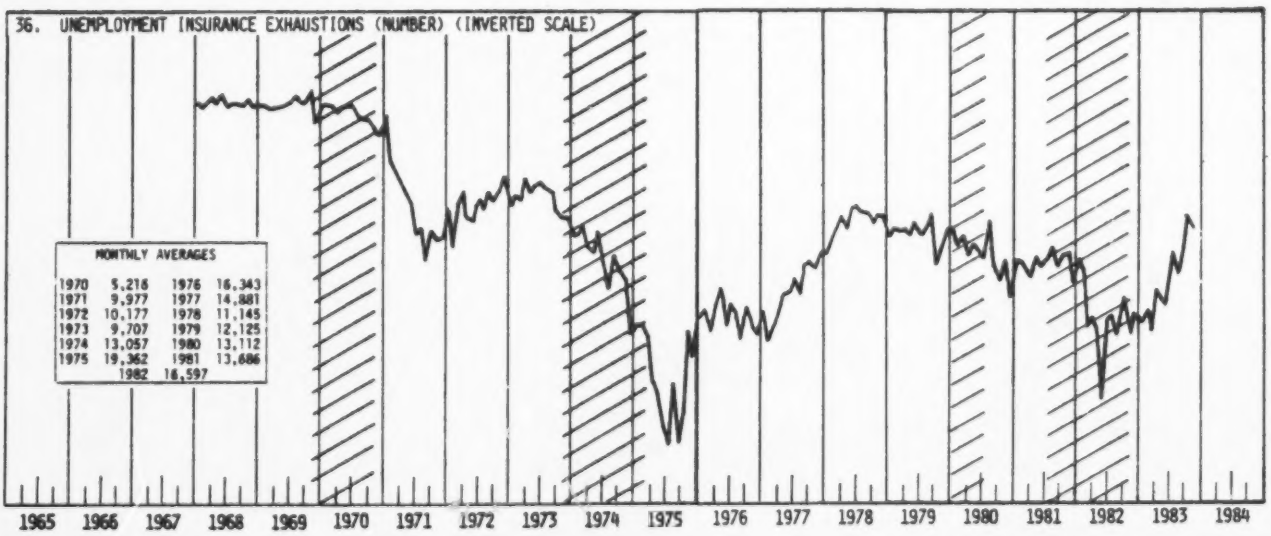


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.7	44.5	59.8	46.9	67.5	52.8	62.7	49.1
Feb	52.1	44.7	52.3	45.2	63.1	54.7	59.7	51.7
Mar	48.5	44.6	50.0	45.9	61.0	55.8	52.2	47.8
Apr	49.6	47.0	45.3	43.0	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2
May	50.3	51.4	40.0	40.8	54.6	55.6	43.8	44.6
Jun	51.8	55.5	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5	39.2	42.3
Jul	58.1	58.2	39.5	39.6	52.6	52.8	37.0	37.1
Aug	55.8	60.0	40.8	43.4	47.3	50.2	33.1	35.1
Sep	43.9	54.7	32.1	40.0	46.8	58.5	27.0	33.8
Oct	46.6	54.3	34.2	39.7	50.6	58.9	27.5	32.0
Nov	47.4	54.2	38.7	44.2	49.1	56.2	28.9	33.0
Dec	50.2	48.0	50.7	48.8	51.6	49.8		

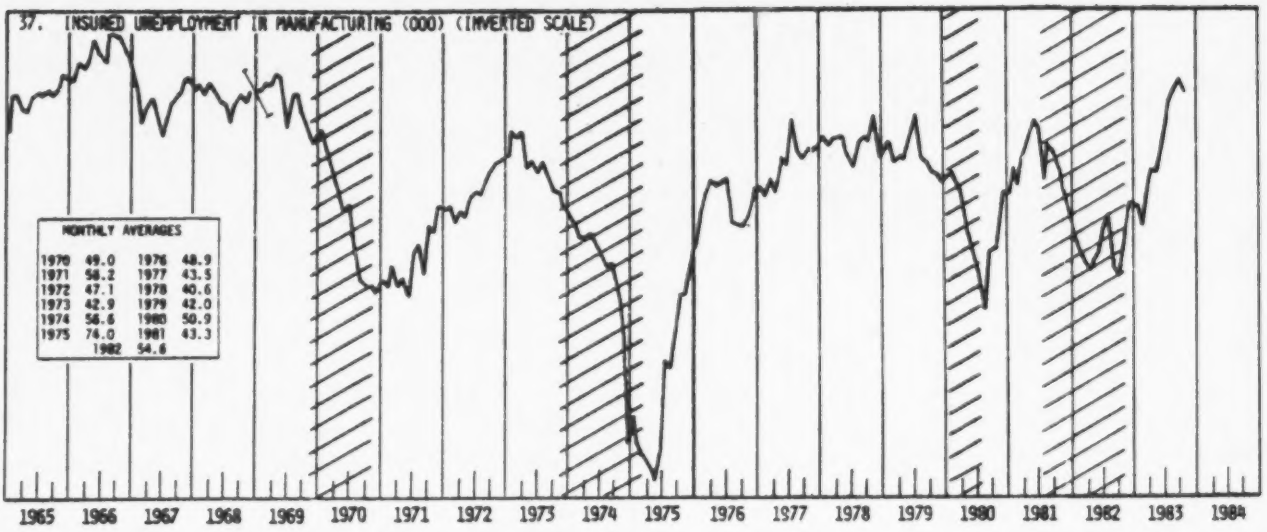
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

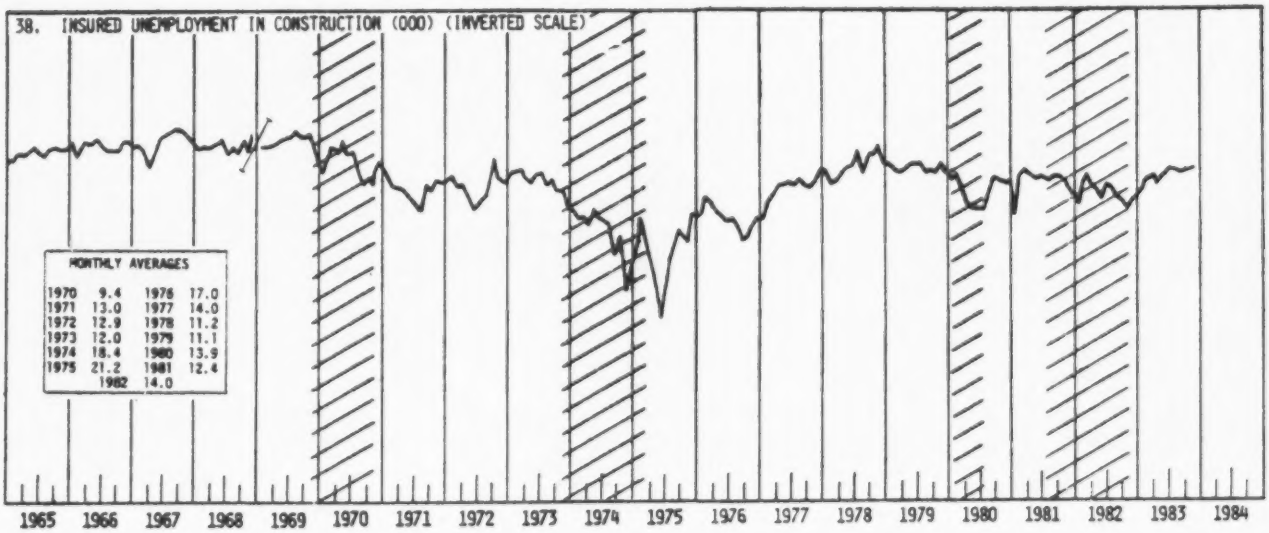
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15.3	12.2	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.6	16.9	13.1
Feb	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.6	24.3	12.4
Mar	27.4	14.1	22.4	11.6	23.8	12.5	23.5	12.3
Apr	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.6	17.4	11.8
May	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.6	13.5	12.8
Jun	11.8	15.7	8.9	11.5	11.3	14.5	9.1	11.8
Jul	10.6	16.1	7.9	11.9	8.7	13.2	7.2	10.8
Aug	7.9	14.3	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8	6.0	10.9
Sep	6.5	12.1	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.8	5.9	11.0
Oct	7.0	12.9	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.6	5.5	10.5
Nov	7.4	13.5	7.0	12.9	8.8	16.2	5.6	10.4
Dec	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.6	11.5	15.8		

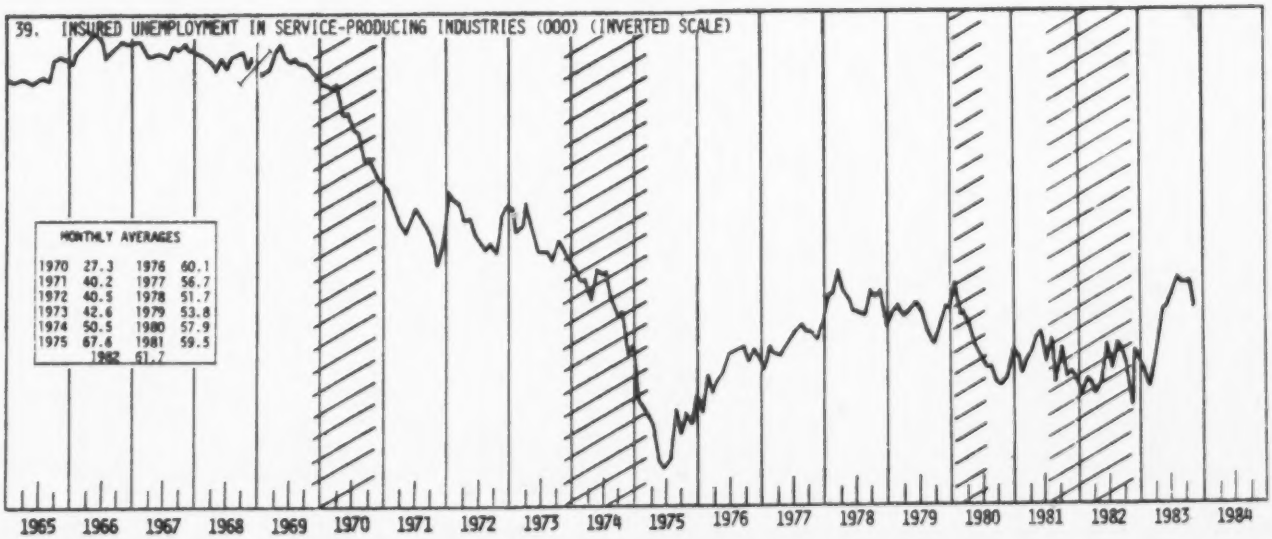
39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.1	49.7	67.0	59.7	71.8	64.0	68.4	60.8
Feb	59.5	53.9	67.8	61.4	68.4	61.9	70.3	63.7
Mar	56.8	53.7	63.3	60.1	66.0	62.5	63.9	60.7
Apr	53.9	55.0	57.5	59.0	62.4	63.9	54.8	56.3
May	54.0	58.1	52.9	57.5	57.7	62.6	49.2	53.4
Jun	53.9	59.6	51.0	56.8	56.4	62.4	47.8	53.2
Jul	63.0	60.6	62.0	59.6	63.9	61.3	53.0	51.4
Aug	66.3	61.0	62.4	57.3	63.7	58.9	53.6	49.5
Sep	55.8	61.6	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.4	45.7	49.8
Oct	56.6	62.6	52.4	57.9	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7
Nov	57.8	61.3	57.6	60.7	62.1	65.3	50.1	52.7
Dec	60.9	58.7	64.0	62.1	60.6	59.0		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II







NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3083.1	3080.4	3081.1	3082.7	3078.5	3078.1	3079.5	3078.6	3087.2	3079.7	3113.4	3125.1	3135.4
PRIVATE SECTOR	2558.3	2554.5	2555.3	2555.0	2550.5	2551.2	2552.6	2551.4	2568.0	2558.7	2579.9	2592.8	2602.7
GOVERNMENT	524.8	525.9	525.8	527.7	528.0	526.9	526.9	527.2	519.2	521.0	533.5	532.3	532.7
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3094.0	3089.6	3016.2	3014.1	3032.5	3059.0	3085.0	3132.8	3134.5	3123.2	3124.4	3135.8	3146.7
MANUFACTURING	716.0	705.9	699.0	700.5	702.8	702.7	703.5	708.8	703.9	711.0	717.0	719.6	719.4
Durable Goods	337.2	333.0	332.1	332.8	334.3	334.2	332.5	334.1	333.6	334.4	337.8	340.6	340.8
Lumber & Wood Products	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8
Furniture & Fixtures	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.1	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.2	25.2	23.3	23.7	23.4	23.5	23.9	25.2	25.1
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.8	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	9.4	9.1
Pottery & related products	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8
Primary Metal Industries	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.0	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.0	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4
Iron & steel foundries	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5
Other primary metal industries	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.3	50.7	50.2	50.4	51.1	51.2	51.2	51.5	51.8	52.2	52.6	52.8	53.1
Metal cans	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.6
Metal stampings	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.4	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	63.6	63.0	62.7	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.7	62.2	62.0	61.0	62.2	62.4	61.7
Construction & related machinery	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2
Metalworking machinery	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
Special industry machinery	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2
General industry machinery	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.3
Service industry machinery	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.3	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.5
Other machinery, except elec.	22.1	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.8	22.1	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	88.5	87.7	88.0	88.3	88.5	88.5	87.9	89.0	88.9	89.1	89.8	90.5	91.1
Elec. test & distribution equip.	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.9
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Communication equipment	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.7	40.0
Electronic components & access.	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.3	19.0	19.4	19.2	19.1	19.2	20.0	19.9
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.9
Transportation Equipment	13.8	13.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9
Motor vehicles	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.9
Aircraft & parts	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.4	34.2	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.4	33.3
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	27.7	27.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.4	22.6	21.7	22.3	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.9	24.3	24.6	25.3	25.2
Nondurable Goods	378.8	372.9	366.9	367.7	368.5	368.5	371.0	374.7	370.3	376.6	379.2	379.0	378.6
Food & Kindred Products	48.1	47.8	46.2	45.8	45.9	45.8	45.9	46.3	46.0	46.4	46.6	46.3	46.5
Canned, cured & froze	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.0	10.7	10.7
Grain mill & bakery products	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.5
Beverages	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5
Other food & kindred products	18.3	18.3	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.4	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.7	16.0	16.0	15.9
Broad woven fabric mills	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
Other textile mill products	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.2

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Nov	1983 Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Apparel & Other Textile Products	52.5	49.3	48.0	49.4	49.6	49.5	52.2	53.8	51.2	55.3	56.3	56.5	55.9
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	27.1	25.3	25.4	26.2	26.4	26.0	28.5	30.0	28.3	31.0	31.4	31.1	30.5
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
Other apparel & related products	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.7	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.3
Paper & Allied Products	30.1	29.7	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.1	29.7	29.1	29.7	29.9	29.9	30.2
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.2
Other paper & allied products	15.5	15.5	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.7
Printing & Publishing	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.4	56.8	56.9	57.0	57.1	57.1	57.2	57.4	57.5	57.7
Newspapers	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.8	15.9
Commercial printing	16.8	16.9	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.4	16.5
Other printing & publishing	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.8	25.1	25.1	25.3	25.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	121.9	121.2	120.5	120.5	121.0	120.7	120.2	121.1	121.1	121.7	121.8	121.5	121.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.7
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
Drugs	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.3	43.0	43.9	43.7	43.9	44.2	44.5	44.7
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.4	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.9	25.1	24.3	23.9
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8
Industrial organic chemicals	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.1	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.1
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4
Petroleum refining	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.3	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.6	36.0	36.4	36.4	36.5
Rubber & rubber products	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5
Miscellaneous plastic products	28.3	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.1	28.9	29.3	29.6	29.7	30.0
Leather & Leather Products	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Other leather & leather products	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0
NONMANUFACTURING	2378.0	2383.7	2317.2	2313.6	2329.7	2356.3	2381.5	2424.0	2430.6	2412.2	2407.4	[illegible].2	2427.3
Mining	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
Construction	113.0	109.9	93.3	91.2	94.9	100.2	104.2	108.3	112.4	114.3	113.8	115.7	116.1
Transportation, Communications													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	198.5	198.4	196.2	196.0	195.0	197.6	197.8	200.2	197.4	183.3	201.2	201.2	200.8
Railroad transportation	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Other transportation	108.5	108.4	106.4	106.3	108.3	108.4	108.2	109.1	105.7	107.2	111.0	110.6	110.3
Communications	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.2	56.8	57.1	57.3	58.0	58.5	43.1	57.4	57.6	57.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.2	26.9	27.1	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.7	27.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	707.2	718.1	683.5	676.7	681.1	690.8	701.6	716.1	717.8	717.3	717.4	712.9	720.3
Wholesale trade	214.1	214.2	212.8	212.5	212.8	214.1	215.3	216.8	217.3	217.6	218.1	219.0	219.6
Retail trade	493.1	503.9	470.7	464.2	468.3	476.7	486.3	499.3	500.5	499.7	499.3	493.9	500.7
Retail general merchandise	76.8	82.1	69.4	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.7	67.9	67.9	68.0	69.2	71.4	74.6
Food stores	85.9	86.2	83.2	82.7	83.0	82.8	83.0	83.9	84.1	83.9	84.2	84.5	86.2
Auto dealers & service sta.	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.5	47.8	48.0	48.4	48.6	49.3	49.4	49.5	49.6	49.4
Apparel & accessories	42.8	44.5	40.4	39.4	39.6	40.3	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.7	41.4	42.8	45.8
Eating & drinking places	130.9	131.2	125.0	125.0	128.0	134.8	142.2	151.0	151.8	151.4	148.1	137.7	134.6
Other retail trade	109.0	112.1	104.9	103.5	103.7	104.5	105.4	106.9	106.4	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	166.9	167.7	166.1	165.5	165.8	166.4	167.4	169.3	170.5	170.5	168.6	168.2	168.6
Banking	45.9	46.3	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1	46.3	47.2	47.2	47.2	46.6	46.7	46.8
Insurance agents & carriers	69.3	69.4	68.7	68.5	68.3	68.1	68.2	67.9	68.2	68.1	67.8	67.8	68.1
Other fin., insur. & real estate	51.8	52.0	51.0	50.8	51.2	52.2	52.9	54.2	55.1	55.2	54.2	53.7	53.7
Services	662.8	659.6	653.2	654.6	660.7	670.1	679.3	695.2	702.5	702.7	691.0	687.3	683.8
Medical & other health services	184.3	183.9	185.0	184.9	185.4	185.6	186.0	188.6	189.2	190.4	189.8	190.9	191.1
Hospitals	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.3	103.7	104.3	104.5	104.0	104.5	104.4
Educational services	46.8	46.6	45.0	45.9	46.8	46.7	46.2	44.8	41.8	41.4	44.8	47.9	47.2
Other services	431.7	429.0	423.2	423.8	428.5	437.8	447.1	461.8	471.5	470.9	456.4	448.5	445.5
Casinos	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.1	29.1	29.9	31.1	32.5	32.5	31.8	31.3	31.4
Government	527.2	527.9	522.9	527.6	530.2	529.0	528.0	532.6	527.7	521.8	513.1	528.7	535.3
Federal	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.6	73.3	73.2	73.7	74.1	73.7	72.8	73.7	73.6
Local	353.7	354.9	352.0	355.0	357.1	356.4	356.3	361.4	357.5	351.9	342.5	355.2	360.5
State*	99.6	99.1	97.1	98.8	99.5	99.3	99.5	97.5	96.1	96.2	97.8	99.8	101.2
Exec.-Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.4	67.0	67.0	66.8	67.1	64.7	70.5	66.0	66.4	66.9
Other	28.0	27.8	26.8	27.0	27.3	27.1	27.6	26.4	26.3	25.7	25.6	27.7	28.4

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary.

The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	781.0	2,279.4	2.4	111.2	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	770.7	2,327.4	2.3	108.7	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,085.2	727.7	2,357.5	2.2	107.2	195.9	698.2	166.7	661.5	525.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	347.5	5.7	9.6	26.8	21.6	54.0	66.8	89.1	14.6	35.7	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	396.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	380.2	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.9	30.0	58.3	124.4	11.2	36.2	5.2

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	361.42	365.27	363.81	350.59	370.27	370.17	370.58	373.63	375.14	376.07	383.36	383.76	388.13
Durable Goods	369.07	371.76	372.78	356.20	380.64	381.89	383.05	383.05	384.19	384.30	394.99	397.20	400.01
Lumber & Wood Products	252.30	259.63	263.55	241.00	256.80	253.95	259.34	262.70	258.52	256.87	265.22	274.77	252.97
Furniture & Fixtures	267.12	263.27	259.29	261.21	287.04	279.20	268.13	266.53	276.46	278.40	278.07	282.34	275.77
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	397.04	404.35	395.92	373.92	396.72	398.54	399.77	406.95	408.60	412.22	413.71	414.48	425.20
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	403.48	408.79	401.85	382.47	407.04	415.37	405.24	412.16	409.33	410.26	405.86	411.22	417.95
Pottery & related products	323.20	344.29	324.25	306.07	337.65	335.62	335.01	342.65	341.13	330.37	359.17	367.49	369.20
Primary Metal Industries	368.82	367.02	370.23	364.57	385.40	384.71	388.32	393.62	395.17	397.32	395.47	404.99	403.68
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	367.29	364.17	379.07	372.25	392.24	402.11	426.97	418.16	442.64	420.31	431.42	436.17	426.05
Iron & Steel foundries*	393.08	366.82	381.94	384.97	384.50	404.97	387.50	418.13	415.39	432.40	421.31	437.48	451.01
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	530.14	566.49	556.00	557.35	562.63	550.26	589.11	565.65	564.79	567.42	570.08	573.92	583.64
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	327.57	323.81	315.33	301.43	339.04	329.75	322.60	331.21	326.51	339.45	335.75	348.30	346.76
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	355.32	363.61	366.03	345.20	374.39	378.14	380.83	386.63	380.16	385.28	392.89	396.86	402.95
Metal cans	435.27	447.89	473.04	414.47	465.04	422.42	444.29	467.64	440.43	453.11	455.10	460.93	461.32
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	439.69	448.90	468.38	450.38	477.90	514.00	502.58	492.99	501.59	486.88	484.16	498.46	547.20
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	329.32	321.85	323.94	305.51	331.63	343.76	337.55	345.10	346.39	354.32	362.88	372.75	372.79
Metal Stampings	325.80	335.02	329.87	319.06	344.46	349.05	350.27	365.40	354.42	357.60	355.90	354.92	355.81
Machinery, Except Electrical*	380.27	382.49	378.46	365.18	389.20	390.22	391.02	394.00	389.64	393.20	403.74	405.14	406.31
Construction & related machinery	370.91	348.45	352.50	335.35	375.14	371.06	384.06	374.30	381.74	381.68	384.22	383.81	383.94
Metalworking machinery	359.81	373.78	365.36	363.80	378.68	380.42	377.06	381.51	386.91	383.54	397.17	393.74	400.03
Special industry machinery	419.32	432.46	435.60	416.58	459.12	451.55	452.93	436.44	422.14	439.35	463.08	476.19	466.59
General industry machinery*	398.70	410.47	402.98	388.48	421.37	417.68	415.84	422.87	417.96	411.45	425.99	434.93	439.95
Service industry machinery*	318.23	311.68	303.83	297.26	315.66	316.57	317.21	331.97	334.88	342.65	341.43	338.13	325.63
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	371.34	371.78	373.38	361.00	379.43	379.43	379.68	381.71	387.82	387.89	391.62	392.77	399.66
Elec. test & distribution equip.	279.61	299.03	284.66	269.50	298.16	314.53	316.48	312.46	315.08	323.96	320.45	320.67	326.30
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	305.45	300.73	314.42	295.95	312.12	315.55	317.59	310.08	312.45	303.03	309.94	306.94	318.80
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	316.34	309.76	295.97	283.46	309.59	315.88	311.88	317.14	333.18	344.67	360.64	365.57	376.14
Communication equipment	465.49	462.05	462.58	456.23	472.60	464.54	471.52	469.28	476.44	476.57	476.99	480.53	480.95
Electronic components & access.	311.66	312.47	318.51	305.45	323.14	322.07	317.15	315.98	325.61	330.27	335.92	323.76	339.58
Transportation Equipment	544.01	535.18	547.65	516.57	559.33	562.17	565.63	545.01	556.65	560.26	613.71	627.49	597.83
Motor vehicles & equipment	589.32	589.73	613.42	567.57	616.62	621.40	620.01	599.85	612.28	619.08	685.09	698.54	666.90
Ship & boat building & repairing	396.26	375.95	374.87	360.13	391.62	371.36	408.24	395.86	394.13	398.93	394.45	401.76	383.90
Instruments & Related Products	401.62	405.36	411.51	378.97	413.76	410.61	405.30	402.95	410.75	414.96	422.15	419.76	424.58
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	268.68	267.88	269.19	258.17	283.91	285.42	293.06	282.66	287.03	289.44	298.41	294.59	301.58
Nondurable Goods	354.68	359.54	354.88	345.87	361.78	359.45	359.06	365.20	366.16	370.58	372.81	369.95	376.36
Food & Kindred Products	408.19	400.61	399.07	380.82	388.40	389.50	399.92	414.80	422.88	421.74	415.94	423.87	424.01
Canned, cured & frozen food	371.29	410.96	373.85	340.61	361.05	361.09	384.13	401.62	368.01	387.60	390.78	384.41	372.86
Grain mill & bakery products	334.93	347.20	328.23	302.91	348.57	340.86	343.77	337.31	344.76	344.27	349.08	346.50	355.78
Beverages	594.04	479.46	534.09	533.97	568.55	590.81	587.29	573.76	675.68	631.55	591.71	584.92	571.64
Textile Mill Products	302.81	304.30	297.19	282.75	308.91	308.76	308.48	307.19	312.42	328.50	346.32	324.97	325.73
Textile finishing, except wool	362.81	367.78	341.42	330.86	348.30	355.64	366.17	357.25	353.32	387.32	382.47	392.08	390.39
Apparel & other Textile Products	191.50	188.10	193.38	180.15	190.57	185.59	185.92	194.96	194.44	194.96	196.28	198.47	198.60
Men's & boys' suits & coats	196.12	199.45	205.34	177.34	191.05	188.36	188.94	194.53	198.45	195.49	203.55	202.49	213.58
Men's & boys' furnishings	182.01	183.32	189.48	177.31	191.04	188.37	187.62	191.48	179.10	185.64	188.57	194.57	189.53
Women's & children's undergarm.	210.21	197.55	221.14	205.51	215.63	220.43	219.56	210.74	225.85	236.72	254.13	258.61	259.18
Paper & Allied Products	375.26	387.56	379.31	360.90	390.01	379.22	387.66	387.16	394.74	404.49	406.66	415.80	410.13
Paperboard containers & boxes	342.88	354.03	353.03	323.84	359.60	340.10	346.75	352.13	354.49	367.02	372.60	377.65	381.71
Printing & Publishing	354.53	353.04	332.67	328.23	351.56	349.06	336.53	355.12	352.69	358.59	363.72	351.36	352.50
Newspapers*	348.95	355.18	331.54	349.47	356.37	364.62	368.87	370.21	358.10	363.88	371.11	374.62	389.66
Commercial printing	413.80	406.92	351.59	369.94	389.76	381.90	346.74	388.69	389.99	396.15	399.60	377.71	372.42
Chemicals & Allied Products	443.13	447.66	441.66	444.55	454.30	456.79	457.63	465.80	459.64	467.75	471.41	470.73	485.65
Industrial inorganic chemical	474.82	483.42	477.96	481.13	496.55	514.13	508.64	522.39	537.14	520.30	522.80	527.60	547.40
Plastic materials & synthetics	458.99	427.57	421.85	447.70	453.86	467.84	476.57	486.45	476.27	489.77	465.97	473.82	505.08
Drugs	420.84	423.92	412.48	404.29	407.43	410.46	411.37	408.91	406.21	418.40	422.90	423.46	431.47
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	429.46	450.08	444.78	438.65	454.08	447.34	451.10	478.15	454.52	470.37	467.62	481.16	501.73
Paints & allied products	459.05	450.28	469.99	492.31	487.52	500.63	486.33	474.53	468.47	478.29	497.93	470.37	487.08
Industrial organic chemicals	475.64	474.74	472.78	478.39	496.94	497.24	474.32	497.95	494.32	492.77	510.34	496.04	512.12
Petroleum & Coal Products	635.27	645.76	646.07	676.35	665.03	672.88	689.72	660.33	678.48	674.08	664.17	663.83	706.02
Petroleum refining*	674.53	690.75	685.23	722.68	719.14	720.14	733.79	694.94	716.32	712.72	699.15	705.08	748.75
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	284.36	301.41	290.79	270.75	298.89	299.43	299.52	299.71	296.79	303.26	310.91	308.07	313.76
Rubber & rubber products*	288.45	290.98	265.73	268.26	285.82	290.33	284.93	285.14	286.44	292.40	293.38	292.00	312.28
Miscellaneous plastic products	283.36	303.99	296.33	271.82	302.12	301.49	302.43	302.95	298.48	305.45	314.70	311.86	314.50
Leather & Leather Products	209.39	214.23	230.11	207.81	218.97	223.18	233.94	238.14	238.57	249.69	244.08	236.17	234.48

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.6	40.6	40.2	38.4	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.6	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.6
Durable Goods	41.3	41.3	41.1	39.1	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.4	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.6
Lumber & Wood Products	40.6	41.9	41.9	39.9	42.8	41.7	42.1	42.1	41.1	41.7	42.3	42.6	41.0
Furniture & Fixtures	39.6	39.1	38.3	38.3	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	40.3	40.0	40.3	40.8	40.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	44.1	44.7	43.7	41.0	43.5	43.7	43.5	43.9	43.7	43.9	44.2	44.0	44.9
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	44.5	45.4	44.6	41.8	44.1	45.1	44.0	44.8	44.3	44.4	43.5	43.7	44.7
Pottery & related products	37.9	39.1	37.1	35.1	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.8	39.6	39.6	40.0
Primary Metal Industries	41.2	40.6	41.0	39.8	41.8	41.5	41.8	42.6	42.4	43.0	42.8	43.5	43.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	37.0	35.2	37.2	37.3	39.7	39.5	42.4	42.8	44.0	42.2	42.8	43.1	42.1
Iron & steel foundries*	45.8	42.6	43.8	44.3	43.3	44.6	43.2	45.4	45.2	47.0	46.4	47.5	48.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	39.6	41.6	41.4	40.3	41.4	40.7	42.2	41.5	40.4	41.6	41.4	41.2	40.9
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	42.9	42.6	42.1	39.3	42.7	41.9	41.2	42.3	41.7	43.8	43.1	44.2	44.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	39.3	39.8	39.7	37.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.4	40.9	41.4	41.6	41.8
Metal cans	41.3	42.0	43.8	39.7	43.3	40.5	41.6	43.1	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.6	41.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	38.6	38.8	40.8	38.2	40.5	42.2	42.7	42.1	42.4	41.9	41.1	42.1	44.2
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	39.0	38.8	38.2	36.5	39.2	40.3	39.9	40.6	40.8	41.2	42.0	42.6	42.8
Metal Stampings	38.9	39.3	38.9	36.8	40.1	39.8	39.4	40.6	39.6	40.0	39.5	39.7	39.8
Machinery, Except Electrical*	39.8	39.8	39.3	38.0	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.7	40.8	41.0
Construction & related machinery	40.0	37.6	37.7	35.3	39.2	39.1	40.3	39.4	39.6	39.8	37.9	37.7	39.5
Metalworking machinery	38.7	40.4	39.8	39.5	45.0	40.6	39.9	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.2	41.1	41.8
Special industry machinery	42.7	43.4	43.3	41.7	45.1	44.4	44.8	43.6	42.9	43.5	45.4	45.7	45.3
General industry machinery*	38.9	39.4	39.2	37.9	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.3	41.0	41.7	42.1
Service industry machinery*	37.7	37.3	36.3	35.6	37.4	37.2	37.1	37.3	37.5	38.2	39.2	39.0	38.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	42.4	42.3	42.0	40.2	42.3	42.3	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.3	42.8	42.6	43.3
Elec. test & distribution equip.	42.2	43.4	41.8	38.5	40.9	44.3	44.7	43.7	43.7	44.5	44.2	44.6	45.7
Electric lighting & wiring equip	40.4	39.5	39.8	37.7	39.5	40.3	40.1	39.4	39.5	39.1	40.2	39.2	39.9
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	42.9	42.2	40.6	38.1	41.5	41.4	41.2	40.4	41.7	43.3	44.8	45.3	46.9
Communication equipment	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.4	42.5	41.7	42.1	41.9	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.6
Electronic components & access.	43.4	43.3	43.1	41.0	43.2	43.7	42.8	42.3	42.9	43.4	44.2	43.4	44.8
Transportation Equipment	44.8	44.2	45.0	42.1	45.4	45.0	45.8	44.6	45.0	44.5	47.1	47.9	46.2
Motor vehicles & equipment	46.3	46.3	47.7	44.1	47.8	47.8	48.1	46.9	47.5	46.9	50.3	51.1	49.4
Ship & boat building & repairing	37.1	36.0	35.6	34.2	36.6	35.3	37.8	37.1	36.8	36.7	35.6	36.0	34.4
Instruments & Related Products	42.8	42.9	43.0	39.6	42.7	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.3	42.4	42.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.2	38.4	38.9	37.2	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.7	39.7	40.2	40.6	40.3	41.2
Nondurable Goods	39.9	40.0	39.3	37.8	39.8	39.5	39.5	40.0	39.8	40.5	40.7	40.3	40.6
Food & Kindred Products	43.2	42.8	41.7	39.3	41.1	40.7	41.4	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.6	42.7
Canned, cured & frozen foods	45.3	48.5	44.4	40.5	44.9	41.6	43.9	46.7	43.5	45.6	46.8	45.6	44.6
Grain mill & bakery products	41.2	41.2	38.3	36.1	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.2	39.0	38.9	39.4	39.6	40.8
Beverages	42.4	36.9	40.4	39.7	43.5	45.1	44.9	44.0	49.5	46.2	42.6	41.9	40.2
Textile Mill Products	41.4	41.1	40.6	37.7	40.7	41.5	41.8	41.4	41.6	43.8	46.3	43.1	43.2
Textile finishing, except wool	44.6	44.6	43.0	40.3	43.0	44.4	45.6	44.6	44.0	47.7	46.7	46.4	45.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	32.4	31.8	33.0	30.9	32.8	31.8	32.0	33.1	32.9	33.1	33.1	33.3	33.1
Men's and boys' suits & coats	35.9	36.2	37.2	32.4	34.8	34.0	33.8	34.8	35.5	34.6	35.4	35.4	36.2
Men's & boys' furnishings	32.3	32.5	32.5	29.9	32.0	32.2	31.8	32.4	29.9	31.2	31.8	32.7	31.8
Women's & children's undergarm.	34.8	33.4	35.9	33.2	35.7	35.9	35.7	34.1	34.8	36.7	38.1	38.2	38.8
Paper & Allied Products	41.8	42.3	41.5	39.4	42.3	41.4	42.0	41.9	42.4	43.4	43.4	44.0	43.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	39.2	40.0	39.8	36.8	40.0	38.3	38.7	39.3	39.3	40.6	41.4	41.5	41.9
Printing & Publishing	39.3	38.5	36.8	35.6	37.6	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.6	38.6	38.9	37.7	37.7
Newspapers*	34.2	34.7	32.6	33.7	34.7	35.4	35.4	35.7	34.7	35.5	36.1	36.3	36.9
Commercial printing	42.7	40.8	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.0	35.6	37.7	37.9	38.8	39.1	36.6	36.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.1	42.1	41.2	41.2	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.5	41.9	42.6	42.7	42.6	43.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	43.3	44.1	44.1	44.1	45.1	45.7	45.7	46.6	47.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	47.6
Plastic materials & synthetics	42.8	40.6	40.1	40.7	41.6	42.3	42.1	42.3	41.2	42.7	41.2	41.6	44.5
Drugs	41.5	41.7	39.7	39.1	40.3	40.4	39.9	39.7	39.4	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.4
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	43.4	43.4	42.4	42.3	44.3	43.6	44.4	45.8	44.0	45.8	45.4	46.0	46.2
Paints and allied products	42.3	41.5	43.0	43.8	44.0	44.5	43.5	43.1	42.9	43.6	44.3	42.8	44.2
Industrial organic chemicals	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.8	40.1	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.6	40.1	41.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	43.4	43.3	42.9	43.3	43.1	43.3	44.1	43.5	44.0	44.0	43.1	42.8	44.6
Petroleum refining*	43.1	43.6	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.6	42.4	43.1	43.3	42.4	42.5	44.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	40.5	42.0	40.5	37.5	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.0	40.6	41.6	42.3	41.8	42.4
Rubber and rubber products*	41.1	40.4	37.8	36.9	39.1	39.5	39.3	38.9	38.5	40.0	40.3	40.0	42.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	40.4	42.4	41.1	37.7	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.0	41.9	42.7	42.2	42.5
Leather & Leather Products	40.0	39.8	40.8	38.2	40.7	40.8	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.5	43.2	42.4	41.5

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.91	9.00	9.05	9.13	9.13	9.14	9.15	9.18	9.24	9.15	9.26	9.28	9.33
Durable Goods	8.94	9.01	9.07	9.11	9.15	9.18	9.23	9.23	9.28	9.15	9.36	9.39	9.39
Lumber & Wood Products	6.21	6.20	6.29	6.04	6.00	6.09	6.16	6.24	6.29	6.16	6.27	6.45	6.17
Furniture & Fixtures	6.74	6.73	6.77	6.82	6.95	6.86	6.72	6.68	6.86	6.96	6.90	6.92	6.86
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.99	9.06	9.06	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.19	9.27	9.35	9.39	9.34	9.42	9.47
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.07	9.00	9.01	9.15	9.23	9.21	9.21	9.20	9.24	9.24	9.33	9.41	9.35
Pottery & related products	8.53	8.81	8.74	8.72	8.77	8.74	8.77	8.97	8.93	8.74	9.07	9.28	9.23
Primary Metal Industries	8.96	9.03	9.03	9.16	9.22	9.27	9.29	9.24	9.32	9.24	9.24	9.31	9.28
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.*	9.92	10.33	10.19	9.98	9.88	10.18	10.07	9.77	10.06	9.96	10.03	10.12	10.12
Iron and Iron foundries*	8.59	8.61	8.72	8.69	8.88	9.08	8.97	9.21	9.19	9.20	9.08	9.21	9.28
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.40	13.63	13.43	13.83	13.59	13.52	13.96	13.63	13.98	13.64	13.77	13.93	14.27
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.63	7.60	7.49	7.67	7.94	7.87	7.83	7.83	7.83	7.75	7.79	7.88	7.81
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.04	9.12	9.22	9.23	9.29	9.36	9.38	9.43	9.41	9.42	9.49	9.54	9.64
Metal cans	10.54	10.66	10.80	10.44	10.74	10.43	10.68	10.85	10.69	10.84	10.94	11.08	11.17
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	11.38	11.58	11.48	11.79	11.80	12.18	11.77	11.71	11.83	11.62	11.78	11.84	12.38
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.44	8.30	8.48	8.37	8.46	8.53	8.46	8.50	8.49	8.60	8.64	8.75	8.71
Metal stampings	8.38	8.52	8.48	8.68	8.59	8.77	8.89	9.00	8.95	8.94	9.01	8.94	8.94
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.56	9.62	9.63	9.61	9.73	9.78	9.80	9.85	9.79	9.83	9.92	9.93	9.91
Construction & related machinery	9.27	9.26	9.35	9.50	9.57	9.49	9.53	9.50	9.64	9.59	9.61	9.65	9.72
Metalworking machinery	9.30	9.26	9.19	9.21	9.35	9.37	9.45	9.42	9.46	9.47	9.64	9.58	9.57
Special industry machinery	9.82	9.96	10.06	9.99	10.16	10.17	10.11	10.01	9.84	10.10	10.20	10.42	10.30
General industry machinery*	10.24	10.41	10.28	10.25	10.43	10.39	10.37	10.39	10.32	10.21	10.39	10.43	10.45
Service industry machinery*	8.44	8.37	8.37	8.35	8.44	8.51	8.55	8.90	8.93	8.97	8.71	8.67	8.48
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.75	8.79	8.89	8.98	8.97	8.97	9.04	9.11	9.19	9.17	9.15	9.22	9.23
Elec. test & distribution equip.	6.63	6.89	6.81	7.00	7.29	7.10	7.03	7.15	7.21	7.28	7.25	7.19	7.14
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.56	7.61	7.90	7.85	7.65	7.83	7.92	7.87	7.91	7.75	7.71	7.83	7.99
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	7.38	7.34	7.29	7.44	7.46	7.63	7.57	7.85	7.99	7.96	8.05	8.07	8.02
Communication equipment	10.94	10.90	10.91	11.02	11.12	11.14	11.20	11.20	11.29	11.32	11 3	11.36	11.29
Electric components & access.	7.18	7.22	7.39	7.45	7.48	7.37	7.41	7.47	7.59	7.61	7.60	7.46	7.58
Transportation Equipment	12.15	12.10	12.17	12.27	12.32	12.41	12.35	12.22	12.37	12.59	13.03	13.10	12.94
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.74	12.75	12.86	12.87	12.90	13.00	12.89	12.79	12.89	13.20	13.62	13.67	13.50
Ship & boat building & repairing	10.67	10.44	10.53	10.53	10.70	10.52	10.80	10.67	10.71	10.87	11.08	11.16	11.16
Instruments & Related Products	9.38	9.44	9.57	9.57	9.69	9.73	9.65	9.64	9.85	9.88	9.98	9.90	9.92
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.85	6.97	6.92	6.94	6.97	7.10	7.29	7.12	7.23	7.20	7.35	7.31	7.32
Nondurable Goods	8.88	9.00	9.03	9.15	9.09	9.10	9.09	9.13	9.20	9.15	9.16	9.18	9.27
Food & Kindred Products	9.46	9.37	9.57	9.69	9.55	9.57	9.66	9.76	9.95	9.90	9.81	9.95	9.93
Canned, cured & frozen foods	8.19	8.48	8.42	8.41	8.84	8.68	8.75	8.60	8.46	8.50	8.35	8.43	8.36
Grain mill & bakery products	8.13	8.42	8.57	8.63	8.78	8.74	8.86	8.83	8.84	8.85	8.86	8.75	8.72
Beverages	14.03	12.99	13.22	13.45	13.07	13.10	13.08	13.04	13.65	13.67	13.89	13.96	14.22
Textile Mill Products	7.32	7.40	7.32	7.50	7.59	7.44	7.38	7.42	7.51	7.50	7.48	7.54	7.54
Textile finishing, except wool	8.13	8.25	7.94	8.21	8.10	8.01	8.03	8.01	8.03	8.12	8.19	8.45	8.58
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.91	5.91	5.86	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.81	5.89	5.91	5.89	5.93	5.96	6.00
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.47	5.51	5.52	5.35	5.49	5.54	5.59	5.59	5.59	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.90
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.64	5.64	5.83	5.93	5.97	5.85	5.90	5.91	5.99	5.95	5.93	5.95	5.96
Women's & children's undergarm.	6.05	5.91	6.16	6.19	6.04	6.14	6.15	6.18	6.49	6.45	6.67	6.77	6.68
Paper & Allied Products	8.99	9.16	9.14	9.16	9.22	9.16	9.23	9.24	9.31	9.32	9.37	9.45	9.45
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.75	8.84	8.87	8.80	8.99	8.88	8.96	8.96	9.02	9.04	9.00	9.10	9.11
Printing & Publishing	9.01	9.18	9.04	9.22	9.35	9.21	9.12	9.37	9.38	9.29	9.35	9.32	9.32
Newspapers*	10.20	10.25	10.17	10.37	10.27	10.30	10.42	10.37	10.32	10.25	10.28	10.32	10.56
Commercial printing	9.68	9.98	9.58	10.08	10.23	10.05	9.74	10.31	10.29	10.21	10.22	10.32	10.12
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.53	10.64	10.72	10.79	10.74	10.85	10.87	10.96	10.97	10.98	11.04	11.05	11.19
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.96	10.96	10.77	10.91	11.01	11.25	11.13	11.21	11.38	11.41	11.39	11.42	11.50
Plastic materials & synthetics	10.72	10.52	10.52	11.00	10.91	11.06	11.32	11.50	11.56	11.47	11.31	11.39	11.35
Drugs	10.14	10.18	10.39	10.34	10.11	10.16	10.31	10.30	10.31	10.46	10.52	10.56	10.68
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	9.89	10.37	10.49	10.37	10.25	10.26	10.16	10.44	10.33	10.27	10.30	10.46	10.86
Paints & allied products	10.85	10.85	10.93	11.24	11.08	11.25	11.18	11.01	10.92	10.97	11.24	10.99	11.02
Industrial organic chemicals	11.78	11.76	11.79	11.93	12.18	12.40	12.42	12.48	12.42	12.35	12.57	12.37	12.43
Petroleum & Coal Products	14.65	14.90	15.06	15.62	15.43	15.54	15.64	15.18	15.42	15.32	15.41	15.51	15.83
Petroleum refining*	15.66	15.85	16.01	16.59	16.57	16.67	16.83	16.39	16.62	16.46	16.49	16.59	16.94
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.02	7.17	7.18	7.22	7.29	7.25	7.27	7.31	7.31	7.29	7.35	7.37	7.40
Rubber & rubber products*	7.02	7.20	7.03	7.27	7.31	7.35	7.25	7.33	7.44	7.31	7.28	7.30	7.40
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.01	7.17	7.21	7.21	7.28	7.23	7.27	7.30	7.28	7.29	7.37	7.39	7.40
Leather & Leather Products	5.24	5.39	5.64	5.44	5.38	5.47	5.61	5.67	5.64	5.74	5.65	5.57	5.65

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Nov 1983	Oct 1983	Nov 1982	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,687	3,651	3,672	36.0	15.0
Total Employment	3,444	3,433	3,327	11.0	117.0
Total Unemployment	243	218	345	25.0	-102.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	252	247	355	5.0	-103.0
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.0	9.4	0.6	- 2.8
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.9	6.8	9.7	0.1	- 2.8

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Nov 1983	Oct 1983	Nov 1982	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Regular State UI Program	89,112	82,078	129,472	+ 7,034	-40,360
Federal Employees' Program	795	769	934	+ 26	- 139
Veterans' Program	737	786	296	- 49	+ 441
Extended Benefits[1]	7	47	185	- 40	- 178
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	19,770	12,741	55,312	+ 7,029	-35,542
TOTAL	110,421	96,421	186,199	+14,000	-75,778

[1]Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981. Current figures reflect claims that were initially deneid but declared valid on appeal and paid retroactively.
[2]Provides up to 12 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Nov 1983	Oct 1983	Nov 1982	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	89.1	82.1	129.5	+7.0	-40.4
Male	47.8	43.4	72.9	+4.4	-25.1
Female	41.3	38.7	56.6	+2.6	-15.3
White, not Hispanic	58.6	55.0	88.6	+3.6	-30.0
Black, not Hispanic	19.3	15.7	25.3	+3.6	- 6.0
Hispanic	10.2	10.1	14.6	+0.1	- 4.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4	0.2	0.2	+0.2	+ 0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.0
INA	0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.2	- 0.2
MANUFACTURING	28.9	27.5	49.1	+1.4	-20.2
Durable Goods	13.0	13.5	25.0	-0.5	-12.0
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.1	2.7	4.9	-0.6	- 2.8
Machinery except electrical	2.7	2.4	4.8	+0.3	- 2.1
Electrical machinery	2.0	2.1	4.5	-0.1	- 2.5
Nondurable Goods	15.9	14.0	24.1	+1.9	- 8.2
Food & kindred products	2.4	1.9	2.2	+0.5	+ 0.2
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel & other textile products	4.4	4.2	8.2	+0.2	- 3.8
Printing & publishing	2.1	1.8	2.4	+0.3	- 0.3
Chemicals & allied products	2.5	1.8	4.0	+0.1	- 1.5
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.5	1.4	2.8	+0.1	- 1.3
NONMANUFACTURING	60.0	54.4	77.2	+5.6	-17.2
Contract construction	5.6	5.5	8.8	+0.1	- 3.2
Transportation & public utilities	4.8	4.6	6.1	+0.2	- 1.3
Wholesale & retail trade	21.5	19.1	25.5	+2.4	- 4.0
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.1	3.3	4.2	-0.2	- 1.1
Services	20.8	18.0	26.4	+2.8	- 5.6
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	20.5	16.6	28.6	+3.9	- 8.1
25 through 34	26.7	26.1	40.0	+0.6	-13.3
35 through 44	17.7	16.5	24.0	+1.2	- 6.3
45 through 54	11.2	11.4	17.5	-0.2	- 6.3
55 through 64	10.5	9.3	16.1	+1.2	- 5.6
65 & over	2.4	2.2	3.3	+0.2	- 0.9
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	10.4	8.9	13.5	+1.5	- 3.1
3 to 4 weeks	11.4	11.0	16.6	+0.4	- 5.2
5 through 14 weeks	42.6	39.0	61.1	+3.6	-18.5
15 weeks & over	24.8	23.1	38.2	+1.7	-13.4

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Oct[1] 1983	Sep[2] 1983	Year to Date[3] 1983	1982	% change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,941	3,317	26,373	14,885	+ 77.2
Private Units	2,850	3,107	25,878	14,682	+ 76.3
Single family	1,906	2,158	16,550	8,808	+ 87.9
Two-family	112	94	1,022	562	+ 81.9
Three-or-four family	29	79	491	221	+122.2
Five or more family	803	776	7,815	5,091	+ 53.5
Public Units	91	210	495	203	+143.8
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$161,673	$189,724	$1,563,164	$914,335	+ 71.0
New Buildings	$133,335	$158,014	$1,299,473	$688,022	+ 88.9
Additions and Alterations	$ 28,338	$ 31,710	$ 263,691	$226,313	+ 16.5

[1]Based on reports received from 411 of 567 municipalities
[2]Based on reports received from 445 of 567 municipalities
[3]Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,336	±55	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,342	±55	1.6%	272	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,382	±55	1.6%	315	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,428	±55	1.6%	309	±25	8.1%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,407	±55	1.6%	319	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,370	±55	1.6%	280	±24	8.6%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,433	±55	1.6%	218	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,444	±55	1.6%	243	±22	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec									

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1982 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOL.		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,250	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.0	7.2
1979	104,961	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,582.0	99,303	3,323.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,587.0	100,397	3,325.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,624.0	99,526	3,299.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1981								
Jan	107,923	3,611.0	99,901	3,343.0	8,022	268.0	7.4	7.4
Feb	108,034	3,594.0	100,069	3,339.0	7,965	255.0	7.4	7.1
Mar	108,364	3,637.0	100,406	3,340.0	7,958	297.0	7.3	8.2
Apr	108,777	3,630.0	100,878	3,353.0	7,899	277.0	7.3	7.6
May	109,293	3,612.0	101,045	3,347.0	8,243	265.0	7.5	7.3
Jun	108,434	3,587.0	100,430	3,328.0	8,004	259.0	7.4	7.2
Jul	108,588	3,569.0	100,854	3,333.0	7,824	236.0	7.2	6.6
Aug	108,818	3,556.0	100,840	3,308.0	7,978	248.0	7.3	7.0
Sep	108,494	3,543.0	100,258	3,298.0	8,236	245.0	7.6	6.9
Oct	109,012	3,584.0	100,343	3,323.0	8,569	261.0	8.0	7.3
Nov	109,272	3,568.0	100,172	3,304.0	9,100	264.0	8.3	7.4
Dec	109,184	3,548.0	99,613	3,272.0	9,571	276.0	8.8	7.8
1982								
Jan	109,034	3,592.0	99,688	3,263.0	9,346	329.0	8.6	9.2
Feb	109,364	3,564.0	99,695	3,254.0	9,669	310.0	8.8	8.7
Mar	109,478	3,615.0	99,597	3,303.0	9,881	312.0	9.0	8.6
Apr	109,740	3,634.0	99,484	3,311.0	10,256	323.0	9.3	8.9
May	110,378	3,643.0	99,994	3,314.0	10,384	329.0	9.4	9.0
Jun	110,147	3,617.0	99,681	3,313.0	10,466	304.0	9.5	8.4
Jul	110,416	3,630.0	99,588	3,324.0	10,828	306.0	9.3	8.4
Aug	110,614	3,634.0	99,683	3,301.0	10,931	333.0	9.9	9.2
Sep	110,858	3,644.0	99,543	3,308.0	11,315	336.0	10.2	9.2
Oct	110,752	3,630.0	99,176	3,298.0	11,576	332.0	10.5	9.1
Nov	111,042	3,658.0	99,136	3,303.0	11,906	355.0	10.7	9.7
Dec	111,129	3,626.0	99,093	3,292.0	12,036	334.0	10.8	9.2
1983								
Jan	110,548	3,609.0	99,103	3,311.0	11,446	298.0	10.4	8.3
Feb	110,553	3,623.0	99,063	3,314.0	11,490	309.0	10.4	8.5
Mar	110,484	3,595.0	99,103	3,292.0	11,381	303.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,786	3,637.0	99,458	3,367.0	11,328	270.0	10.2	7.4
May	110,749	3,579.0	99,557	3,335.0	11,192	244.0	10.1	6.8
Jun	111,932	3,647.0	100,786	3,342.0	11,146	305.0	10.0	8.4
Jul	111,875	3,652.0	101,285	3,345.0	10,590	307.0	9.5	8.4
Aug	112,261	3,700.0	101,563	3,369.0	10,699	331.0	9.5	8.9
Sep	112,368	3,699.0	101,945	3,394.0	10,423	305.0	9.3	8.2
Oct	111,812	3,643.0	101,928	3,396.0	9,886	247.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,036	3,674.0	102,671	3,422.0	9,364	252.0	8.4	6.9
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Data - *Employment and Earnings.*
N.J. Data - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.